Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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THE Bombay Gazette.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

NESTLE'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,149—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, [illegible] P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	ARABIA	7903		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
29th "	MANTUA	10885	...	...
6th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7903		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7912	...	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
[illegible] May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 523 or Rs. 627	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of York	11000	......	Oct. 5
†B. Merton Hall	6700	......	" 14
B. Sandon Hall	8800	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	......	Oct. 29
C. City of Calcutta	11000	......	Nov. 5
A. City of Vienna	6000	......	" 5
C. City of London	11000	......	" 26
A. Trafford Hall	8000	......	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	......	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	......	" 30
B. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	...
			1911
B. Locksley Hall	7500	......	Jan. 8
B. Newby Hall	7500	......	" 14
B. Sutton Hall	7700	......	" 26
C. City of Glasgow	9500	......	Feby. 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	......	March 4
B. City of Lahore	NEW	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	......	April 8
C. City of York	11000	April 24	* " 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	......	June 10
C. City of [illegible]	..	.....	July 19

† Or Dunkirk at Steamers option —
* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

Service or two Berthed Cabins. Electric Fans free.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

JOINT SERVICE
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 29th Sept.	9 a.m.	C. Mandvi
Lhasa	2171	Fri. 30th "	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon. 3rd Oct.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 29th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 3rd October, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A. STEAMER sailing on or about the 8th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,
26th September, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Casanova	2nd Oct.
X	X	X	27th Oct.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. 1911.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	16th Feb. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	11th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Armand Behic	6,385	X	7th Oct. 1910.
Australien	6,365	X	4th Nov.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st October.
Koerber	5428	A. Foresti	1st November.
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st December.
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th "
Koerber	5428	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5428	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5428	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavissich	29th December.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

*Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued for return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Ferdinand	B. Cobol	6016	25th Oct. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Actg. Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
b Markgraf	3,680	Michelsen	1st October
a Kanzler	3,000	Stoffregen	11th "
a Sultan	2,884	Greiwe	25th "

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 1st September, 1910.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	$1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	$1,800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	$1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S
Medan Deli (Sumatra
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.
Seremban (F. M. States.
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 31,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.
J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort,

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A POPULARIZED WATCH

THERE is much neat simplicity shown in the Special and Perfect Lentille Finish of the case of this Watch, giving it an appearance of Elegance and Good Taste which Watches at the same price do not offer.

The mechanism of to-day and the finish of the case is a considerable improvement compared with the original production of our

POPULAR WATCH

and of which Brigadier General Way wrote so flatteringly:

> "I bought in your Shop the best timekeeper I ever saw. It has never been out of my pocket for 9 years and has never gone wrong and has never been touched by anyone, never been cleaned or oiled, and keeps better time than any Gold Watch I ever saw," &c., &c.

In addition to our usual written guarantee the dial of this Watch carries our name which is a further assurance of our absolute confidence in accepting sponsorship in even so cheap a timekeeper.

Nickel cased Crystal face model	Rs. 15-8	Cash Rs.	14
Silver cased Crystal face model	" 22-8	" "	20-4
Silver cased Hunting or Half Hunting models	" 27-8	" "	24-12

The watch is supplied in a neat case with spare glass and mainspring and a written guarantee that it will last for 15 years with reasonable proper care.

MAROKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

"ALL GOLD"

Californian New Season's Fruit Fresh consignment just arrived in large 2½ lb. tins.

Case containing ...
6 LEMON CLING PEACHES.
6 APRICOTS.
5 BARTLETT PEARS.
3 ROYAL ANN CHERRIES.
3 GREENGAGE PLUMS.
1 BLACKBERRIES.

Rs. 22-8 per case...
OR RE. 1 PER TIN.
SELECTED.

OBTAINABLE ONLY FROM
MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing interest and Dividends when due.

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BOMBAY,
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in .. remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

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THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA.

GRAND PRIX and GOLD MEDAL at the Lyons International Exhibition, 1902; MEMBER of the JURY and HORS CONCORS at the Marseilles International Exhibition, 1901; GRAND PRIX and GOLD MEDAL at the Bordeaux International Exhibition, 1902; GOLD MEDAL at the Rome Exhibition, 1902 GOLD MEDAL at the Perugia Exhibition, 1901.

For those suffering from the effects of MALARIAL FEVER and in need of a Tonic, they could not do better than use THE ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA, the best known preparation of its kind prepared by the Firm of DE GIORGIO (Milano, Italy) who have been awarded the above mentioned Gold Medals and Honors.

THIS ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA is prepared from the best quality of the real CINCONA CALISAIA and is specially recommended by the highest Medical authorities as a Reconstituent and Tonic in all forms of ANEMIA, DISPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, NEVRASTENIA and in fact for all needing a real good Tonic, and it is also a high class Liqueur.

A small liqueur glass before meals will have the desired EFFECT.

Price, Rs. 5-6 per Litre Bottle. Price, Rs. 2-14 per Half Litre Bottle.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

LONDON MERCHANTS seek well introduced AGENT for Soft Ware and Fancy Goods. Conditions, etc. and Banking references wanted to "S. A. B.," care of F. ALGAR, 12, Clements Lane, City London, England.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Tulakchand and Shapurji, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 15th October, 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June, 1910.
2. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer-Books of the Company will be closed from 1st October to 15th October, 1910, both the days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th September, 1910.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS Co., LTD.

NOTICE.

OWING to a restriction prohibiting running by night over the Diversion at mile 229 between MUGAT and MUDKHED STATIONS, on the Metre Gauge Section of this Railway, on and from MONDAY, the 26th September, 1910, until further notice. Passenger Trains between HYDERABAD and MANMAR, will RUN as under:—

DOWN TRAINS.

	Fast Passenger.	Passenger.	Mixed
Manmar ... Dep.	21- 0	4-15	...
Jalna ... Arr.	2-22	10-35	...
... Dep.	2-47	11- 0	...
Purna ... Arr.	6-45	16- 0	...
... Dep.	7- 5	16-35	...
Nizamabad ... Arr.	11-12	22- 6	...
... Dep.	11-32	22-31	3-55
Secunderabad ... Arr.	16-28	4-45	11- 0
... Dep.	16-40	5- 5	11-20
Hyderabad ... Arr.	17- 0	5-30	11-45

UP TRAINS.

	Fast Passenger.	Passenger.	Mixed.
Hyderabad ... Dep.	8- 0	20- 0	12-20
Secunderabad ... Arr.	8-20	20-25	12-45
... Dep.	8-40	20-50	13-15
Nizamabad ... Arr.	13-58	2-28	19-55
... Dep.	14-23	2-53	...
Purna ... Arr.	18-52	8- 7	...
... Dep.	19-15	8-30	...
Jalna ... Arr.	23-51	13- 3	...
... Dep.	0-11	13-25	...
Manmar ... Arr.	5-45	19-10	...

H. J. DUNLOP,
Ag. Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Secunderabad (Deccan),
24th September, 1910.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER for this Railway System, for one year, commencing from 1st January 1911.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on FRIDAY, 21st October, 1910, and should be addressed to the CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal and North Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a SEALED COVER, subscribed TENDERS FOR STATIONERY and PAPER.

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, on SATURDAY, 22nd October, 1910.

4. Tender Forms can be obtained and all other information and terms may be had on application to

THE CHIEF AUDITOR,
B. and N.-W. Ry.
Gorakhpur.

Gorakhpur,
23rd September, 1910.

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY (INDIA), LIMITED.

CARRYING on business as Tobacco and General Merchants, at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Karachi and Delhi, hereby give notice that they have SOLD the WHOLE of their BUSINESS as from 1st October, 1910, to the IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY of INDIA, LIMITED, and all debts due to and owing by the former Company will be received and paid by the latter Company.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co.,
(INDIA) Ld.

14, Radha Bazaar Lane, Calcutta,
26th September, 1910.

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE is hereby given that TWO BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES Nos. 711 to 712, both inclusive, of the four per cent Loan of 1905 for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the name of BYRAMJEE JEEWANJEE VARIAVA and now standing in the name of SORABJEE PESTONJEE EDULKAKA, by whom they have not been endorsed, have been recently STOLEN, LOST or DESTROYED. Payment of the above Debentures and interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicates of the said Debentures will be issued to the proprietor at the expiration of three years from the 1st day of September, 1910. The interest accruing due on the said Debentures will also be paid to the proprietor thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debentures or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.—Dated the 24th day of September, 1910.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE EDULKAKA,
Proprietor of the Lost Debentures.

Countersigned.—
H. E. HART,
Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

MARSLAND, PRICE & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in MARSLAND, PRICE & CO., LTD., will be held at the Registered Office, of the Company, Sirdars Mansions, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, at 2-15p.m. (S.T), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1910.
II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III. To confirm the appointment of Mr. J. Harper as a Director.
IV. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
V. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO.,
Agents.

N. B.—The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th September to 11th October, 1910, both days inclusive.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!
On SUNDAY, 2nd of OCTOBER, 1910,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
of the MOONSON SEASON
ON THAT OCCASION:

222 **TWO GRAND PRIZE SHOWS** 222

From 7 to 8 p. m.

FIRST GRAND PRIZE SHOW

1st. PRIZE { ONE GOLD WATCH or ONE SILK SAREE
2nd. PRIZE { ONE SILVER WATCH or ONE SILK SAREE
3rd. PRIZE { ONE SILVER WATCH or ONE SILK SAREE

From 10 to 11 p. m.

SECOND GRAND PRIZE SHOW

1st. PRIZE { ONE GOLD WATCH or ONE FIRST CLASS SEASON PASS FOR 2
2nd. PRIZE { ONE SILVER WATCH or ONE SEASON PASS SECOND CLASS FOR 2
3rd. PRIZE { ONE SILVER WATCH or ONE THIRD CLASS SEASON PASS FOR 2

NOTICE.—The season passes allowed as prizes for the 10 o'clock Special Prize Show, will be available from the re-opening day up to the 31st of May 1911.

EVERY NIGHT! EVERY NIGHT!!
FOR A FEW DAYS MORE ONLY
FUNERAL OF HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII
OF BLESSED MEMORY.
TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTICE.

THE SALE OF
ORIENTAL ART MUSEUM.

THAT was to take place to-day and the day after to-morrow is CANCELLED, the Whole Stock having been DISPOSED of by private treaty.

B. O. C. LUBRICANTS.

SPINDLE OILS.
ENGINE OILS.
CYLINDER OILS.

GINNING OILS.
MOTOR OILS.
MINERAL GREASES.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY **PRICE Rs. 3.**

THE
Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4²³⁄₃₂d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.—Decalcifier. The great Calcium solvent will absolutely remove calcium and incrustations from Radiators and other parts. Stocked by THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4²³⁄₃₂d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Spend Re. 1-3 yearly

and save one hundred and one by learning to make useful articles in leisure hours. You will find all you need to know in INDUSTRY *A Monthly Journal of Handicrafts & Commerce* containing useful and Practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical and manual industries, etc., etc.

Annual Price Re. 1-3 Royal Ed. Rs. 2. Both Post Free.

For Free SAMPLE apply to Manager, INDUSTRY, 3 Mohun Lal Mitter's Lane, CALCUTTA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission. GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID	£27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.R.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

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11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,
SCURVY,
ECZEMA
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,

BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS
PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KIND

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester, writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'—June 18, 1903"

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
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COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
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JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)
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PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
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TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP	Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 16 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changching
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
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Nagasaki
Newchwang
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San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business is transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
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Stephens'
Inks
Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO LET, COONOOR, NILGIRI HILLS.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, with good Board, best situation, near Club.
Apply to "Z,"
Care of MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette,"
Bombay.

KULU FRUIT GARDENS of the Garh Estate. Proprietor, Colonel RENNICK, Bajaura, Kangra District, Punjab.

FINEST APPLES and PEARS, in SEPARATE BASKETS. 6lbs. of fruit at Rs. 2-8 per V. P. Post. Write to SUPERINTENDENT.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

HAIG & HAIG
XXX WHISKY
(Distillers since 1679)

Renowned for its pure quality and pleasant mellow flavour.
Insist upon having the original brand
To be had of
Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., D.D. BARIA, and other Wine Merchants.
or,
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
OCCULISTS & OPTICIANS,
Opp. Government Telegraph Office, 7 Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST
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Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.

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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,
Has TWENTY YEARS' experience in SIGHT-TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA-PEST, HUNGARY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	" 13 12	" 11 9
Quarterly	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	" 2 8	2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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Quarterly	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly	" 3 12	" 3 0

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	" 2-8	do.
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Minimum charge	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, September 26.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 12 lacs up.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 4d. for T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Oct.

Bank's Buying—

Private D. D. Ready	1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 m/s Ready	1s. 4 7-32d.
" " Forward	1s. 4 5-16d. Dec.
" 6 m/s Ready	1s. 4 3-8d.
France 3 m/s "	170 1-2
Marks 3 m/s "	138 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong	134
" Shanghai	180 1/4
" Japan	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 94-8 ready and this settlement and Rs. 94-6, 28th October, and declined to Rs. 94-7 ready and 30th September, Rs 94-5 sellers, 28th October.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London remained unchanged at 24 13-16 for ready and forward and New York also remained steady at 53 3-4.

Locally the silver market opened easier at Rs. 72-4-0 and very little has been done. Late in the evening there being sellers prices declined to Rs. 72-2-0 at the close.

The gold market remained steady with a nominal demand and prices are unchanged.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
3 touch Fakiri	23	9	0
97 touch Chinese	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	24	1	6
National Bank	24	0	6
Chartered Bank	24	0	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	8	6
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	9
English Gold	24	0	6
Native Bullion	24	0	3
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	72	2	0
117 Penny Ready	72	1	0
Local per tola	0	11	3

FUTURES.

First Settlement	72	2	0
Second do	72	6	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—Easier with a nominal demand. Sellers being more prices declined by two annas.

Rapeseed:—Quiet. Demand being nominal prices declined by an anna.

Wheat:—Steady. Prices for ready are well maintained and forwards declined by half an anna.

Cottonseed, Mowraseed and Castorseed:—Steady.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 13 4 0
Linseed, Small	" 13 0 0
Linseed, Brown	" 13 6 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Delhi	" 6 10 0
Brown Cawnpore	" 6 6 0
Yellow do.	" 7 6 0
Do. Gujarat	" 7 11 0
Brown Katni	" 7 4 0
Poppyseed	" 10 5 0
Castorseed	" 41 0 0
WHEAT—	
Pissi	" 33 to 35
Hard Red	" 31 to 32
GINGELLYSEED—	
Yellow Hinganghat	" 54 to 55
Rai Khandesh—	" 70 to 90
Mowraseed	" 7 12 0
Groundnuts	" 44 0 0
Cottonseed	" 25 to 27
Maize	" 19 to 20
Wheat Yellow	" 40 to 42
Khandwa	" 40 to 45
Bajaro	" 27 to 30
Joowar	" 21 to 22
Gram	" 22 to 26
Minbara	" 54 to 55
Brown Jubbulpore	" 49 to 50
Brown Meggi	" 49 to 50
Kabsa	" 54 to 55
Black Katni	" 46 to 47
Myrabollams	" 19 to 20

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 24th September:—

Wheat	7,955	cwts
Linseed	2,656	"
Rapeseed	6,799	"
Gingellyseed	545	"
Poppyseed	4,288	"
Groundnuts	471	"
Castorseed	3,669	"
Rice	15,467	"
Myrabollams	417	"
Cottonseed	1,958	"
Mowraseed	387	"
Gram	1,627	"
Joowar	1,498	"
Maize	......	"

SPINNINGS.

Business for Moorat in Petits was done at Rs. 2,805 and the rate then advanced to Rs. 2,830, but at the close the price was at Rs. 2,825.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,527 1-2
India	64 1-2
Indian Specie	53
Eastern Bank	76

MILLS.

Century	210 X. D
David	387 1/2
Manockji Petit	2,825
New Great Eastern	180

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	155
New Berar	600
New Mofussil	915

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S & T. C. Ordinary	112
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	167
Colaba Land and Mill	1,170
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	16
Treacher and Co.	500 to 505

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Dholka	118
Amritsar-Patti (new shares)	122
Tapti Valley	472 1-2 to 475

COTTON.

Liverpool the day before yesterday was 7 to 10 points down, New York rate was unchanged and futures were 4 and 4 down. There was no change in prices for ready lots and the tone of the local market was firm. The opener advised 3 to 4 points up. The rate for new crop advanced by Rs. 2 and the tendency of the market was firm. Business in New Broach was done at Rs. 291-8, but at the close it advanced to Rs. 293-8.

We learn the following purchases :—

300	Ralli Bros	Akola	268 Jan
100	Glade & Co	Broach	308 May
200	Gaddam & Co	Bengal	260 Jan
200	Chinani	Barshi	260
100	Bamji & Co	Broach	308
100	Finlay Mills	Nagpur	273
100	H Goculdas & Co	Akola	330
100	Goculdas-en-Mills	Ujjain	260
100	do	Bengal	260

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	264
" F Good	254
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	274
" F Good	264
Sind Punjab Fine	276
" F Good	266
Khandesh Fine	277
" F Good	267
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	286
" F Good	276
Akola Khangaum Fine	284
" F Good	274
Amraoti Fine	284
" F Good	274
Yeotmal Fine	294
" F Good	284
Nagpore	296
" F Good	286
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	299
" F Good	289
Methia Fine	277
" F Good	267
Broach Gin Fine	309
" F Good	299
Sawginned Good	309
Westerns H. G.	299
Do M G	305
Broach Good FUTURES	293 1/2
Bengal F G	224

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 24th September:—

	Bales
Khandeish	... "
Central India	2 "
Barsi and Nagar	... "
Berar	55 "
Central Provinces	50 "
Oomras	107 "
Dhollera	99 "
Broach	... "
Coompta and Dharwar	74 "
Westerns	... "
Bengal N W P	93 "
Bengals Rajputana	1 "
Rajputana	... "
Sind	... "
Persian	3 "
Egyptian	... "
Other sorts	... "
Total	489

LIVERPOOL, September 26.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	3,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Sept.-Oct.	7·20+4
Oct.-Nov.	7·01+3
Nov.-Dec.	6·94+3
Dec.-Jan.	6·91+3
Jan.-Feb.	6·91+3
Feb.-Mar.	6·91+3
Mar.-Apl.	6·93+3
Apl.-May	6·93+3
May-June	6·93+3

FREIGHTS.

	This Month		Next Month	
Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	13 0	16 6	14 6	15 0
Dunkirk	16 0	16 6	14 6	15 0
Havre	17 0	19 0	15 0	15 6
Hull	......	......	13 9	......
Liverpool	......	......	14 6	15 6
Marseilles	......	......	14 6	15 6
Genoa	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 6
London	......	......	......	......
Hamburg	17 0	17 6	15 6	16 0
Trieste	......	......	......	......
Venice	......	......	16 6	17 6
Open Ports	Nov.	15 0		
Do	May	15 0		

Havre, Hamburg 6d. more

Market steady

COAL.

	Ready.	Forwards.
	Rs.	Rs.
Heilger's Anthracite Coal	12-8	13-0
Do. Standard "	12-0	12-8

METALS.

We quote :—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs.53 4
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42 49 56	„ 44 14 a „ 45 0 b „ 44 10 c
Tin Ingots		„ 43 12
Spelter S M M M J G		to 44 0 „ 18 8
Georgshutte		„ 22 0
Copper Ingots K S		„ 47 13
Copper Sheetings	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	„ 60 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16 10-12 10-12 14-16	„ 46 0 48 0

a Rex b Eng c Crusaur

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, Sept. 24.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin, Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Case	...	525	26,325

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
83 Bars	150,000	...	...
1 Parcel	12	...	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From
C. Khooshal	Arabia	Aden
International Bank	do	London
R. Ramjee & Co	Persia	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 23rd September, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	9	10,676
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	37	43,262

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 24th September 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 17th September 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	September 17. Rs.	September24 Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Public Deposits at Branches	1,11,50,244	1,12,23,670
Other Deposits	12,80,82,545	12,97,26 649
Post Bills	11,283	10,115
Sundries	19,21,500	19,47,570
Rs.	16,16,15,522	16,34,08,004
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,87,59,231	1,86,92,408
Other authorised Securities.	18,81,493	18,67,834
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,47,58,391	1,41,14,259
Loans do. do.	4,35,74,504	4,30,01,683
Bills discounted and purchased	1,78,27,294	1,93,31,051
Dead Stocks	2,86,747	2,86,747
Stamps	4,926	4,820
Bullion	5,10,326	4,82,139
Balance with other Banks.	3,50,864	5,25,218
Sundries	1,53,580	1,55,754
Cash	6,37,08,156	6,49,46,141
	16,16,15,522	16,34,08,004

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LD.

An annual general meeting of the above Company was held at the registered office of the Company, No. 72, Apollo Street, Mr. Lakhamsey Napoo presiding.

The Chairman moved that the Directors' Report ending 30th June 1910 which has been already published in these columns be adopted.

The above motion having been adopted unanimously, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 5 per cent, was declared and Messrs. Kazi Kabirudin, Jaffer Joosab, Tyabbhoy M. M. Maskati and Mahmedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji were elected Directors and Messrs. N. R. Mistry and A. C. Rice were elected Auditors for the ensuing year.

Mr. Rustam K. R. Kama then said that this was the first time in the history of this Company that a dividend of 5 per cent has been declared. The fire business has been increased as far as 20 to 30 per cent and premium has been also increased to the like amount. All the credit for its progress is due to the energetic Secretaries, Messrs Jaffer Joosab and Company. Now as the management is to be transferred to Mr. Rahim Joosab, I hope, under his able management the business will be increased by leaps and bounds.

Mr. Rahim Joosab then thanked Mr. Rustam K. R. Kama and the shareholders for their kindness and good-will and said that in promoting the business of the Company he had only done his duty and that he hoped that he would try to bring the Company in the ranks of first class Insurace Company.

An extraordinary general meeting was then held and the agency was transferred to Messrs. Rahim Joosab and Co.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

DAVENPORT—RODRIGUES—September 21, at St Thomas' Cathedral, San Thome, Madras, by the Rev Fr J J Pinto, Cathedral Prior, Arthur Edwin Davenport, Government Telegraphs, Mandalay, to Mary Josephine Mabel (Molly), second daughter of Mary Josephine and John Baptist Rodrigues, P W D, Madras.

DEATHS.

DIAS—September 22, at "West Lynne," Vepery, Madras, after a very short illness, Alice Maud Mary, the dearly beloved and only child of Clement Dias, M and S M Railway, aged 22 years.

HENDRICK—September 24, at San Thome, Mrs Mercy Edith, wife of Mr J W Hendrick, Deputy Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Agra.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Nasik Conspiracy Trial, Bombay High Court, 11-30 a. m.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

Bombay Gymkhana Golf Competition.

Excelsior Cinematograph : "His late Majesty King Edward VII's Funeral," 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to to 11 p. m.

Maxim : "If you haven't the price it does not matter much how cheap it is."—CHICAGO NEWS.

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the English Mails of the 16th instant, which left Aden at 10 p. m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a. m. on Friday the 30th instant.

DEPARTURE.

P. and O. Company's steamer "Salsette", leaves Bombay harbour at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday the 1st October.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. G F. Chalk, the Coroner, of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Merwanji Pestonji Billimoria, (43), a Parsi, an engineer residing in Girgaum. The deceased was suffering from cough and difficulty in breathing for the last two months. Yesterday morning he became worse and Dr. Cawasji Pestonji who on arrival found him unconscious and dying. He then succumbed, He died of heart failure. A verdict of death from natural causes was recorded.

DOSSABHOY HORMASJI CAMA PRIZE.—This prize has been awarded to Dr. Ardeshir Cawasji Turner, L. M& S by the University of Bombay. The subject for the essay was as follows:—"The part played in the spread of different diseases in India by the impure milk supply. How can that be best controlled." The prize consists of books of the value of Rs (500) five hundred. Dr Turner is an Assistant Surgeon (1st class) working at the Government Laboratory, Byculla, as Second Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government.

THE KSHATRIYA UNION CLUB.—A special meeting of the Kshatriya Union Club was held on Sunday, for the purpose of distributing prizes to the young men of the Kshatriya community for having written best essays and delivered best speeches on subjects which were selected by the Managing Committee of the Club. Mr. Janardhan Gopal Mantri, Solicitor, occupied the chair and a large number of gentlemen attended. The Chairman briefly opened the proceedings and called upon the competitors for prizes in elocution to address the meeting. Prizes were then distributed, among the recipients being Mr. Krishnarao Harischandra Goregaumker, passing the Solicitor's examination, and Mr. Krishnarao Ramchandra Pathare, passing the LL. B. examination, last year. The Chairman in a long and instructive address dwelt on the necessity for assisting the youth of the country in their educational advancement and thanked the Union Club for starting several scholarships and prizes.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major C. Richardson, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of A. Wickham, commencing at 6 p m. (S. T.) this evening :—

March	Bavarda	Starke
Overture	Hungarian	Bela
Valse	Revouse	Follet
Selection	The Mikado	Sullivan
Charct. Piece	Babillage	Gillet
Selection	Genevieve de Brabant	Offenbach
Serenade	O Sole Mio	Capna
Galop	Iris	Faust

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When the Improvement Trust was created we naturally expected that it would bring about the dawn of a new era as respects sanitation and habitation. The culmination of the operations of the Trust is the establishment of outright landlordism, resulting in overcrowding of a terrible type. It would no doubt prove to be the interesting and valuable data, if collected during the coming census, giving particulars as to numbers of inhabitants and the extent of area occupied by them in Bombay.

It is a fact that cannot be denied that the possession of the extensive land, now fallen in the hand of the Trust, as the result of the demolition obtained by driving out an immense population on the plea of improvement was the possession of many—too many—not that of a unit. The land was not the reclaimed land as that of the Port Trust; and, consequently, unification so far as landlordism is concerned cannot be justified on any grounds. The system of centralisation now introduced could be characterised as barbarous. Whether the Trust has the grant of the license from city-population, the Municipality, and the Government, to observe a policy similar to that of the cliques cornering the merchandise, so much condemned rightly! When the plague has taken an endemic form it is monstrous really that such state of things is allowed to exist. If the Trust has financially failed, it is desirable to transfer the burden to Municipality, because movement on its part in the direction of improvement was an absolute necessity, there is no salvation in building up a wealth in the manner it is sought, sacrificing the vitality of the city which is rushing forward in establishing commerce and industries, so desirable from the economic standpoint.

The industries are the backbone of the city; and who can say that it is conveniently and reasonably possible, to establish them near Mandvi—the local market for raw materials, and near the docks and railway terminals the agencies for transports of goods prepared? Location of a factory is the first factor, I know from my personal experience. On the growth of trade depends the growth of the municipal income. The interest of the city is interwoven with the rise and fall of industries; and I fail to see why industrial concerns are not allowed to crop up amidst the population as is to be seen in advanced countries. Smoke is a bugbear, but it is a clarifying agent so far coal, whence it emanates, contains sulphur, whose product of combustion is a powerful germicide.

Habitation—a shelter in some shape or form—is an absolute necessity; monopoly of land is an undesirable thing then Government should interfere, as it does, when monopoly of essentials, such as food, is sought to be established.

According to telegrams published to-day a writer in the "Times" expresses strong views as to the effects, bad housing and insanitary surroundings produce in India.—Yours, &c.,

A. B. MASTER.

Bombay, Sept., 26.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

HOPE MILLS DISPUTE.

Sanction of Directors.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the suit brought by the Hope Mills, Ld., against Sir Cawasji Jehangir and another was called on.

Mr. Setalwad, who appeared for the plaintiffs, said that the consent terms had been finally arranged and were placed before the board of directors who had approved of them. The general body of shareholders had in their meetings in 1908, 1909 and 1910 taken cognizance of this matter and passed certain resolutions. Under the circumstances, the directors were desirous of obtaining their approval and had fixed their meeting for the 8th October next. Under the circumstances the terms would be put in subject to the approval of the shareholders.

The learned counsel said that he anticipated no difficulty and that as soon as the sanction was obtained they would take a consent decree.

Mr. Jinnah, who appeared for the defendants, said that the terms would be put in signed by counsel subject only to the formal sanction of the shareholders.

The suit to appear on board for a consent decree on Monday the 10th proximo.

RIGHTS OF PARTIES ON MOTION.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, appeared for the second defendant, to show cause against a notice of motion for the appointment of a receiver in the suit brought by Karsondass Tejpal against Vallabhdass Tejpal and Tulsidass Tejpal.

Mr. Setalwad appeared to show cause against the notice on behalf of the first defendant.

Mr. Shortt appeared for the plaintiff and said that this was his client's notice of motion and the defendants were not entitled to bring it on that day as he had given full notice to both the defendants that he would not move for a receiver that day.

The learned counsel said that the first defendant had made a very lengthy affidavit in which he had relied on several documents. His client asked for inspection of the same and the other side would not give it. Besides his client was at Mattura and they were, therefore, unable to file an affidavit in reply. Counsel submitted that as this was his motion he was entitled to bring it on at any time he chose.

Mr. Setalwad submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to any inspection at that stage. Both he and Mr. Bahadurji also submitted that a party could not bring on a motion at his own sweet will after giving the other side notice for the same.

In answer to his Lordship, both the learned gentlemen said that they had no authority to cite in support of that contention.

After hearing the arguments for about an hour, his Lordship said it was quite clear that the plaintiff must have inspection of the documents specified in the affidavit.

His Lordship adjourned the motion till Thursday a week and reserved the question of costs.

LIABILITIES OF PORT TRUSTEES.

Cotton Bales Damaged.

AT the Bombay Small Causes Court, Mr N, W. Kemp, Chief Judge disposed of the suit brought by Messrs. Dharamsey Jetha and Company against the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, the Trustees for the Port of Bombay, and the Superintendent of the Princes and Victoria Docks to recover from all or any one of the three defendants Rs. 1,466, being damages caused to 105 fully pressed bales of cotton belonging to them which were landed per s.s. "Courland" of the first defendants on the second defendants docks between the 31st May and 4th June 1909 and were damaged by rain owing to the negligence of any one of the defendants while in charge of any one of them.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, Pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. S. F. Billimoria, Pleader, was for the steamship company; Messrs Little and Company represented the Port Trustees and the Dock Superintendent.

The plaintiff's case was that on the 20th May, 1909 they consigned from Bagalgote to themselves at Bombay 105 bales of cotton under a railway receipt issued by the M. and S. M. Railway; those bales arrived in Bombay per s. s. "Courland" and were landed in the Prince's and Victoria Docks on or about the 31st May. Between the night of the 3rd June and the following morning rain having fallen, the 105 bales which were left in the open in the docks negligently exposed got wet and damaged. The plaintiffs preferred their claim for damages to the Steamer Company as well as the Port Trustees, but each party referred them to the other. Hence this suit.

The Steamer Company contended that there was no privity of contract between them and the plaintiffs, and that they were protected by the risk note and their bill of lading. They further contended that the goods were landed in the open owing to want of space in the sheds under instructions of the shed manager and the goods were not in their charge or control when damaged and that they were not guilty of any negligence.

The Port Trustees contended that the goods in question had not been received into their charge by their officers or otherwise when damaged, had they further relied on their bye-laws.

The Dock Superintendent's defence was that he was neither a proper nor a necessary party to the suit.

The Chief Judge in a lengthy and elaborate judgment held that the goods in question had not been received into the charge of the Port Trustees at the time. His Honour further held that they were in charge of the Steamer Company and that in spite of the warning of the Port Trust Officers, the company had not taken measures to protect the plaintiffs' goods against rain and held them liable. He assessed damages at Rs. 4 per bale and passed a decree against them for Rs. 420 with court costs and professional costs. The suit against the other was dismissed with costs.

DECLARATION OF ADOPTION.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. K. Barlee, Assistant Judge of Poona, who, on appeal, decreed the plaintiff's claim with costs in the suit brought by Subhedhar Ramchandra against Gangabai, widow of Dada Jogtap.

Mr. Branson and Mr. Gadgil, instructed by Mr. N. M. Patwardar, appeared for the defendant-appellant; Mr. Tricumlal R. Desai and Mr. P. Bunter were for the plaintiff-respondent.

The plaintiff sued for a declaration that he was the legally adopted son of Dada Jagtap, defendant's husband and as such owner of the property in dispute, and for recovering possession of the same. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Baramati who dismissed it ordering each party to bear their own costs.

On appeal, the Assistant Judge reversed that decree and decreed the plaintiff's claim with all costs.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships confirmed the decree of the Lower Court with costs.

POLICE COURT.

A MOTOR CAR PROSECUTION.

INSPECTOR SYKES charged one James Domingo, the driver of a taxi-cab, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, with failing to report an accident. The case for the prosecution was that while driving his car along Kalbadevi road on Sunday, the accused knocked down and injured a Hindu child. After the accident, the accused did not stop his car, but drove on. There was no policeman at the spot where the accident occurred.

The accused admitted that he did not stop the car after the accident.

The Magistrate fined him Rs. 2.

PUBLISHING OBSCENE LITERATURE.

BEFORE Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cowasji Pettigara, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Shivratan, Bajpal with printing, and Mr. Khemraj Shrikrishna, proprietor of the Venkateshwar Printing Press, with selling a Hindu book styled 'Naska Rup Dharshan' containg obscene passages.

Superintendent Sullivan prosecuted, while Mr. Payne, Solicitor and Mr. Oliveira, pleader, defended the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate fined them Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 respectively.

AHMEDABAD MERCHANTS' CHARGE.

Amrutlal Chhabildas, a Mehta in the employ of Bhogabhai Lakmidas, a merchant of Ahmedabad, was charged yesterday before Mr. J. W. S Dracup, third Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Spiers, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,000. The case for the prosecution was that the accused had been given the money by his master at Ahmedabad to make payment of a bill. He misappropriated the money and came down to Bombay where he was arrested in a theatre on the night of the 24th instant. As the alleged offence is said to have been committed at Ahmedabad, his Worship transferred the case to Ahmedabad for trial.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Bombay University was held last evening in the Sir Cawasji Jehangeer Hall, the Hon. Sir Narayen G Chandavarker, Vice Chancellor, presiding.

Consideration was given to the report of the Committe appointed by the Senate on the 28th July 1910 on certain questions relating to the Previous and Intermediate years.

The Committee, in their report, stated :—"The Committee met on the 11th August 1910, when all the members were present except Dr. Powell, who sent a letter suggesting that for those who were going to take up medicine or science the choice of a Second Language should be limited to Latin, French, or German. The Committee is unable to accept this suggestion, partly because of the want of facilities for teaching these languages, and partly because it would involve a bifurcation of studies after Matriculation, which seems at present undesirable. The first question referred was as to whether the first year's course should be uniform for all students. The Committee is of opinion that it should be. It is desirable that there should be a certain minimum amount of general studies required from those who are to proceed to professional courses; this must be done in the first year, and there is no reason why the same should not be required from other students as well. The second question was as to the subjects to be included in the first year's course. The Committee is agreed that there should be four subjects, three of them being English, Second Language, and Mathematics. As to the fourth there are several reasons why Elementary Science (physics and chemistry) should be substituted for Ancient History. The student will thus get a taste of science which will enable him to exercise his option better at the end of the first year; less knowledge of English is required for a study of Elementary Science than for history, and therefore the latter is appropriate to a more advanced stage; and the science course being intended to be of a practical character can be tested more conveniently by the College than by the University. The Committee therefore recommends that Elementary Science (physics and chemistry) be the fourth subject in the first year; but some members do so only on condition that Ancient History is included in the second year's course. The third question was as to whether the Intermediate Examinations in Arts and Science should cover the subjects of both years or those of the second year only. The Committee is of opinion that so long at least as the University continues to hold its own Previous Examination the Intermediate Examination should be limited to the subjects of the second year.

Mr. Gokhale adds:—"A majority of the Committee was of opinion that the Intermediate should be limited the subjects of the second year whether the University Previous was retained or not. I think the report should state this fact." And Rev. R. Scott agrees with the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan states :—"I agree with the first 3 paragraphs of this report but not with the 4th. I am of opinion that the Intermediate Examination in Arts should cover the studies of both the years and the students appearing for that Examination should be examined only in five subjects, namely, 1, English, 2, Second Language, 3, Physics and Chemistry, 4, Mathematics or Logic, and 5 History (Indian or Ancient). I am the more strengthened in my view as I find that there is now a proposal before the Senate to abolish the Previous Examination altogether—a proposal, which having regard to the decision of the Senate arrived at only last month, will I have no doubt be passed."

Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, in a dissenting minute, states:—"I am entirely against substituting Science for History in the first year's course. It is a pity no Science men were included in this Committee. Both Dr. Mackichan and Father Dreckmann are I know strongly against the proposed change. They think that it would be absolutely ruining the study of practical Science to attempt to teach it during the first year of the College course. The question was fully discussed in the Committee appointed by the Senate last year to report on the Government letter and if I remember rightly that Committee rejected by a large majority the present proposal. Moreover if the proposal of the majority of the Committee is adopted, students proceeding to the professional Colleges will not study Ancient History at all. I am therefore in favour of the retention of History in the first year's course."

The Hon'ble Mr W. H. Sharp moved that the Senate was of opinion that the Intermediate examinations in Arts and Science should be in the subject prescribed for the second year's course.

Rao Bahadur Nadkarni seconded.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan moved an amendment that the Senate was of opinion that the Intermediate examination in Arts should cover the subjects of both years.

Professor S. R. Bhandarkar seconding the amendment observed that the proficiency in subjects prescribed by the University should be tested by a University examination.

Mr Faiz Tayebji was opposed to the amendment. He said that it was college training and college education that should be given importance not the University examinations only. It was the duty of the Senate not to encourage the mere attempts to pass the examinations but to encourage a course of liberal education.

Professor Welinkar was also strongly opposed to the amendment. He thought that an additional examination was only adding to the anxieties of students instead of lightening their burden. A college examination, he believed, was as good as a University examination.

Principal Covernton could not support Mr. Mirza's amendment because he said the work of the first year and the work of the second year were intimately connected, but it was not possible to examine students in the work of the two years. But it was most desirable that the college authorities should examine students in their work of the first year, and the University would examine them in the work of the second year.

On a division the amendment was rejected and the original proposition of Mr. Sharp was agreed to.

The next proposition stood in Mr. Sharp's name to fix the course for the second year.

The Rev. Father Dreckmann proposed that the first year's course should be fixed first.

Mr. Sharp remarked that it was only the Japanese way to construct the roof before the building was built. He wanted to be sure as to what subjects the Senate intended to fix for the second year's course so that the first course could be arranged accordingly.

The Senate passed Father Dreckmann's proposal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp then proposed that the subjects for the first year's course be the same for all and consist of English, Second Language, Mathematics, Elementary Science, Physics and Chemistry.

Principal Covernton seconded.

The Hon'ble Mr. C.H. Setalvad moved as an amendment that the question of the subjects for the first year's course be the referred for consideration to the following Committee with instructions to report by the beginning of December next:—The Vice-Chancellor the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, the Rev Father Dreckmann, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, Mr. Daji A. Khare, Dr. N.F. Surveyor, Principal R.P. Paranjpye, Principal A. L. Covernton, the Rev. Dr. R. Scott, Mr. D. G. Padhye, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. Lallubhai A. Shah, Dr. Harold Mann, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. J. D. Bharda, Mr. J. A. Dalal, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan and Mr. Mirza Ali Mohommed Khan.

Dr. Surveyor seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale remarked that originally only "Elementary science" was suggested, and he could not understand how the words "Physics and Chemistry" were introduced.

Dr. Robertson said that by the amendment of Mr. Setalvad they would be reduced to a disgraceful state of affairs.

The Vice-Chancellor stopped the speaker from proceeding further by remarking that to charge a member of the Senate with doing anything disgraceful was not graceful. He would not permit the use of such a word.

Dr. Robertson withdrew the word and said that he felt very strongly on the subject. He could not understand why a question which could be decided at once should be postponed by referring it to a Committee.

Dr. Mann remarked that if Physics were omitted from Mr. Sharp's proposition the sting of the amendment could be removed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp remarked that by Physics he only meant physical science, and did not mean Botany and Zoology.

Principal Covernton said that Mr. Setalvad's amendment would delay matters considerably.

On a division the amendment was lost.

Professor M. K. Kanga then moved his amendment which suggested the addition of "Botany and Zoology."

Dr. Viegas seconded the amendment but on being put to the vote it was rejected.

Mr. Ibrahim M. Sayani then moved an amendment substituting Ancient History for Elementary Science.

Dr. Surveyor seconded the amendment which was rejected.

The Rev Father Dreckmann then moved an amendment substituting chemistry for "Physics and Chemistry."

Mr. Sharp said that physical science was taught in all the public schools in England, and he could not see any reason why the Bombay University could not do it.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday and Tuesday next.

BOMBAY JUSTICES.

New Appointments.

THE Judicial Department, Bombay Government, has issued a revised list of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay. The following gentlemen have been newly-appointed to the Commission of the Peace:—

Abdul Kadir Khatkhate and Ali Akbar:

Bapu Narayan Athavale, LL.B.; Beaumont, Commander E. J., R.I.M.; Bell, R. D., I.C.S.; Bicknell, H., Breul, C. W.; Bright, G. E. and Britto, Alexander, L. M. & S.

Cadell, P. R., I.C.S.; Cameron, Alastair; Carmichael, The Hon. Mr. G, I.C.S.; Chamier D, Bar-at-Law; Cherry, J. A. and Croft, Sir Frederick, Bart.

Dalal, Lieut. Col. K. A., I.M.S. (retired) and Doran, E. A, C.I.E.

Elliot, R. E. A, I.C.S. and Evans, Major S Colin, IMS.

Gaddum, R. S. and Gubbay, M.M.S., I.C.S.

Haji Karam Ali Pirbhai; Haji Saleh Muhammad Haji Usman; Harrison, R T; Hart H E, Hewlett, K; and Hutchinson, Major L T R, I.M.S.

Ibrahim Muhammad Ravji.

Jafurbhai Pradhan Kamadia; Jahangir Rustamji Patel, LL.B; Jennings, Lieutenant Col W E., IMS.;

Kershaspji Rustamji Dadachanji, LM and S; Khimji Kuvarji and Kincaid, C. A, I.C.S.

Lalji Naranji; Leslie; Melvills; and Lillie, G E.

Mian Muhammad Haji Jan Muhammad Chotane, Morison, The Hon Mr W T, C.S.I., I.C.S.

Owen, A C.

Rustumji Pestonji Masani.

Sale, E L, I.C.S.; Siddick Muhammad Khatri; Simpson, W S.; Sorabji M Rutnagar; Stuart and Menteth, W. F.

Vale Commdr, S. D. R. I. M., Vali Muhammad Devji

Wittet, C. and Wood, A. L. M., I.C.S.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Presentation to Secretary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

The Committee of the Durand Football Tournament have decided to present a cup to Major Walton in recognition of his services as Secretary to the Committee, which position he is about to resign, on vacating his appointment as Adjutant of the Simla Volunteers to rejoin his regiment.

LATER.

The Durand Football Tournament Committee announce the postponement of the Finals until to-morrow in hopes of better weather.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th September.

144. Parades—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p. m. on Saturday 1st October and proceed to middle ground for 6" Mark VII gun drill and D R F drill.

All recruits are especially requested to attend.

Dress—Khaki and forage caps.

152 D R F Class Parade at the Old Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder, at 7-15 a.m. on Wednesday 28th inst.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

145. Musketry—The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for class firing for recruits, Practice 1 "Grouping Standard" only on Sunday 2nd October.

Firing to Commence at 7 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

146. Arms.—Rifles are available for issue, and members are requested to draw them personally, they will be available for issue between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. any day except Sunday.

147. Annual Reports—The annual reports for the season 1909-10 are ready for issue and can be obtained at Head Quarters.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A

NOTICE.

B. V. A. Concert.

The B V A Concert announced for the 28th September, has been postponed till Wednesday 5th October at 9-30 p m in the Town Hall.

Tickets can be obtained from :—

(1) Head Quarters.
(2) Nos. 1 of Sub-Divisions.
(3) B V A Club.

Tickets Rs. 2 Ladies free. (By Complimentary ticket only).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 27th September.

813. Lecture—To-day Tuesday the 27th instant—Lecture for N. C. Officers at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p m 2nd Test Paper.

814. Parade.—There will be no Parade for "G" Coy, on Wednesday morning the 28th instant.—

815. Signalling—Thursday the 29th instant.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE Faridkot State has raised its contribution to the King Edward Provincial Memorial to Rs. 75,000 and paid Rs. 2,000 from the State treasury and Rs. 1,000 raised by public subscription to the All India Memorial.

THE Government of India have decided that a subdivisional officer, who carries out the settlement of his subdivision, in addition to his ordinary duties, shall be eligible for a one hundred rupees monthly allowance.

A Tonic Free from Alcohol

Are you pale, weak, easily tired, and do you lack nerve power? Ask your doctor if Ayer's Sarsaparilla would not be good for you. He knows, and will advise you wisely. Not a drop of alcohol in this medicine. It puts red corpuscles into the blood, gives steady, even power to the nerves; and all without stimulation. Make no mistake. Take only those medicines the best doctors endorse. Ask your own doctor.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Tired Feeling?

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.

Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.

Makes rich, red blood.

Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.

Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.

The finest tonic medicine for old and young.

For workers or thinkers.

For students and the aged.

A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.

Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Rs. 5-8-0 for 3 bottles.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
JUMMA MUSJID, No. 2, BOMBAY.

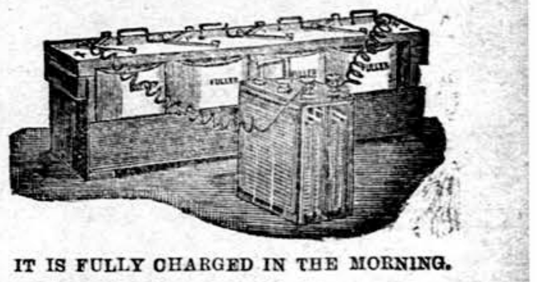
MOTOR ACCESSORIES 'FULLER'

"FULLER" Accumulators, Batteries, High Speed Trembler, non-Trembler Coils, Dry Cells as supplied to the British Post Office, National Telephone Co., and various Railway Companies, England.

"FULLER" Sealed DRY CELLS (Patent applied for) especially designed for hot climates.

"FULLER" Charging Set, Charge your own Accumulator at home with Ease, Efficiency and Economy. "My accumulators have never been running so well as since I have used this battery."—Max Pemberton. Other unsolicited Testimonials from all quarters of the globe, Simplicity Itself! AUTOMATIC IN ACTION AND ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.

Y. . CONNECT THE ACCUMULATOR AT NIGHT



IT IS FULLY CHARGED IN THE MORNING.

BICHROMATE PASTE, ZINCS, CARBONS MERCURY AND ALL OTHER RENEWALS.

Insist on "FULLER" and "FULLER" the British make, and refuse all substitutes.

Sole Agent, India:—D. R. DADY.
Church Gate St., and 5 Waterloo Mansions, BOMBAY

No danger in eating freshly baked cakes, scones, tea-bread, etc., when

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder—is used.

Everything baked with "Paisley Flour" is most digestible, even when new, and do you know that any cakes left over and reheated in the oven the following day are almost equal to the freshly baked.

Made by Brown & Polson. Every tin contains recipes for tempting cakes, etc.

Sal Hepatica

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

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SALINE LAXATIVE
URIC ACID SOLVENT
NEW YORK

KEMP & Co. 7, Elphinstone Circle Bombay
BEYNON & Co. 55 Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 24th September should be regarded as Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator...Lieut Danson ..Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Palinarus......Lieut Danson ...Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Lawrence......Comdr Mills ....R I M
R I M S Minto...... Lt Comdr G H S Latouche...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 26.

Bulimba..........1607 Butler ....M M & Co
Caithness.........2222 Proctor ...W & A Graham & Co
Khasrou ....2410 Beard..............B & P S N & Co
Loch Tay ....3416 Stephens...W & A Graham & Co
Linga............ 951 Cutbush ....M M & Co
Najmi ....2522 Hallet ....E & A M Jeewanji
Nadir.............2041 Elliot ....T Morrison & Co
Neuenfels ....3541 Sandstedt...W&A Graham & Co
Shah Ameer......1922 Halse ....B & H S N & Co
Shah Jehan ......2566 Born............B & H S N & Co
Saifi................502 Willoughley.... B & H S N & Co
Milwaukee.........4183 Smith...Hull.Barrow-in-Furness 30 9...W & A Graham & Co
Barque Brilliant...3609 Morrison ...Standard Oil & Co
Hild...................719 Salvison......F F Campbell & Co
Singu ....1912 Morrison...Shaw Wallace & Co
Clan Fraser......... 2284 Poterfield...James Finlay & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Devanha......4785 Powell.........Shanghai......28 9... P & O S N Co
H Majidi ..1857 Newby...Jeddah ..3 10...B&P S N&Co
K Harpagus ......3671 Johnson......Antwerp ......30-9 W & A Graham & Co
F Coquet ....2835 Sutherland...Karachi...28 9... M M & Co
P Avala ....2385 Canhan ......Dunkirk ..4 10... W & A Graham & Co
Q Markgraf............2325 Thle ...Darasalam...1 10... A Strandis & Co
O Islami...1605 Green...Jeddah...1 10...B & P S N & Co
N Yakdara...... 3594 McDougall...Philedelphia...4 10... R A Willis
C & R Merton Hall......3773 Prowes...Karachi...3 10... Killick Nixon & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Olympia ....3269 Robertson ...Liverpool...30 9 W & A Graham & Co
4 Candidate...3826 Booth ....Antwerp...8 10... Killick Nixon & Co
5 Africa ....2565 Seberich......Trieste...1 10... A L S N Co
6 Maroa ....4437 Adams......Dunkirk......10 10... K Nixon & Co
7 Warturm ... 3127 Schmidt......Karachi...30 9... W & A Graham & Co
9 D&E Knight of the Thistle..4286 Brown..Dunkirk ..10 10...Killick Nixon & Co
12&13 Arabia ....4093 Palmer...London...8 10... P & O S N Co
14 Kola...... ......510 Morrison .....Buschra...29 9... M M & Co
16 Harport.........2503 Lamb.........Dunkirk ...28 9... J Mackintosh & Co

M W D D
Badrie...1613 Jones...Jeddah...29 9...G Jeewanji&Sons

H W P D
Satrunji......547 Esmail......Repairing...Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri...553 Dawood...B'nager...28 9...Bo S N & Co Ld
Bahaduri...829 Ahmed...Mangalore 30 9....B S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Vessel.	Command	From.
Merton Hall	Prowse.........	Liverpool, Aug 30
Brilliant	Morrison	Philadelphia, J10
Hild	Salvison	Bangkok, Sept 2
Kola..............	Morrison	Buschra, Sept 7
Singu	Morrison	Rangoon, Sept 1
Clan Fraser.........	Poterfield ..	Liverpool, Sept 2

DEPARTURE.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
Waroonga	Chappell	Persian Gulf
Barbarigo	Giacopello ...	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Monday.
Steamer Hild for Bangkok
„ Kola for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's Steamer R Rubattino from Genoa left Suez on the 25th instant for Aden and Bombay. The same Co's steamer Capri from Hongkong left Penang on the 25th instant for Colombo and Bombay.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Calcutta left Liverpool for Bombay in the afternoon of the 22nd instant and also the s.s. City of Glasgow left Marseilles for Bombay on Saturday afternoon the 24th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—1,780 cwts oil cakes, The New Mofussil and Co; 31 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 77 bales wool, D Koondewmal; 71 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 113 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 61 bales wool, Macneill and Co; 5 bales wool, T Tejpal; 50 bales wool, J Kara; 56 bales wool, The Bombay and Co.

Harpagus s—5,637 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji; 2,542 cwts myrabolams, G Madhawji and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—7 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—81 cwts cashennuts, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR HULL.

Milwaukee s—357 cwts cottonseed, T Memraz; 1,317 cwts cottonseed, S Cooverji and Co; 938 cwts cottonseed, H Jaitha and Co; 3,104 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar; 988 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal; 2,486 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 170 cwts cottonseed, B Moraca; 4,500 cwts cottonseed, and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 3,301 cwts conttonseed, T Canji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Harport s—6,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkert Bros; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

Awala s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—10 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Harpagus s—100 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 130 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Candidate s—5,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 252 bales cotton fly, K Vishram and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—1,029 piece teak planks, Mckenzies Shaw Mill Ld.

FOR HAMBURG.

Warturm s—200 cwts cashewnut, R Jeewandas and Co; 999 cwts castorseed, S Cooverji and Co; 7 cwts cashewnuts, Baur and Krause; 117 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, L Drefuse and Co.

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⁂ All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 27th Sept. 1910.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTEER.

DURING the present week, it is anticipated, the third and last volume of the Gazetteer of the City and Island of Bombay will have been completed, and for the first time in history a complete record of the growth and development of the second city in the Empire will be in the hands of the public. The first two volumes have been available at the booksellers' for some months past, but such are methods of Government publishers that no single copy has yet found its way to the hands of the reviewer. Volumes of the Imperial Gazetteer, even that of the province of Sind, were issued to the Press as they passed from the hands of the book-binder. But in Bombay things are managed differently, and it frequently happens that important official reports and notifications come to hand when public interest in them has abated. One result is a financial loss to Government. With regard to the Gazetteer had copies been sent to the Press, and public attention attracted to them, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of complete sets would have been in circulation to the benefit of the public and to the advantage of official coffers. Government is publishing the work at a loss—practically at a third of the value, and at half the cost—a contingency which might have been avoided if ordinary business-like methods had been adopted. However that is Government's own affair, in the main, and we need not complain having been kept waiting, considering the time which has passed since Bombay was promised a worthy story of the island and the people who converted it from a swamp to one of the finest cities in the world, and of the vicissitudes of fortune through which it and they have passed, not only since Catherine of Braganza brought it as part of her dower to the third of the Stuart Kings, but from the very earliest times. The promise has at last been fulfilled and that in a highly satisfactory manner. The Government of Bombay were fortunate in having at their disposal the services of a member of the Indian Civil Service of marked literary ability, in Mr. S. M. Edwardes, who after the completion of the Census of 1901, prepared and wrote a notable work on the Rise of Bombay, and who to a facile pen has added untiring research, and an acquaintance with the island and its inhabitants which we believe to be almost unique. True, he is merely described as compiler, but there are traces of his own workmanship in most, if not every one of the chapters; others are entirely his own, while many bear unmistakable evidence of having been re-written by the same literary artist.

A work of such magnitude cannot possibly be reviewed or described in one brief article. It is not practicable to give so much as a general idea of the work in the space at our disposal, or even to convey to the reader any conception of the research and labour involved and accomplished. Better than to attempt this it is to hear what the compiler has to say for himself at the outset, and then take the compound parts of the work piecemeal. The Gazetteer of the City and Island of Bombay, was, it is explained, originally intended to form the last of the monumental series of District Gazetteer volumes, to the compilation of which the late Sir J. M. Campbell devoted the greater portion of his life. Various circumstances, however, combined to prevent the completion of the scheme and at the date of Sir James Campbell's departure from India, the public finances were unable to bear more than the cost of printing three volumes of historical materials which he had collated and arranged as the future official account of the City and Island. So matters remained until 1906, when Mr. Edwardes was directed to resume the work at the point where Sir James Campbell had perforce relinquished it, being instructed at the same time to frame the account on less elaborate lines than those formulated by the founder of the Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency. This order, he explains, obliged him to prune and omit much of the information contained in the syllabus originally drawn up by Sir James Campbell. The compiler, however, modestly hopes that his three volumes—some fifteen hundred pages—will be found to contain all that is essential to a comprehensive grasp of the history of the City and Island under various aspects, and he tells those who desire more detailed knowledge of facts and events relating to the early period of British dominion, to consult the three volumes of materials, "which represent Sir James Campbell's priceless contribution to the history of this city."

Sir James Campbell's "materials" were materials, at the best, dry bones which must be reimpregnated with life before they could be made to satisfy the student. Other histories and other works on the city are meagre and scrappy, so casually thrown together and so carelessly revised as to be practically worthless—where they do not altogether mislead the student or misrepresent facts. Odd volumes, extracts from diaries, budgets of letters from ill-informed persons and migratory visitors, productions which contradicted one another and served but to reveal the perfunctoriness of the observers and their inability to draw intelligent conclusions from what they saw and what was passing around them—these are what we have had from which to gather impressions of Bombay in days of old. The only history available which at all faithfully represented the past was the all too brief outline which the late Mr. J. M. Maclean published in his "Guide to Bombay." But the work now completed is more than a history of the past. It has living pictures of the present and in it we have a camera oscura, a bioscope, of the men who are moving about to-day, and their activities are reproduced before us in its pages. To accomplish this, the compiler naturally had need of the assistance of many representative people and the choice of these was discreet, for each subject we find treated by the man most competant to deal with it. The late Mr. A. M. T. Jackson wrote the article on the Hindu period of history: Commander Rowand and Lieutenant Headlam, of the Royal Indian Marine, respectively, contributed the accounts of the Government Dockyard and the Marine. Rao Saheb Joshi is the author of the pages on Hindu customs and festivals. Mr. Edward Comber was responsible for the account of the birds and animals; Mr. Moos, of the Colaba Observatory, wrote of climatology; the Rev. Father Nicholson, on Missions; Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha, on Exchange and Investments; Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, an illuminating article on Money-lending and Money-lenders; and in addition to these contributions were others by Mr. D. R. Vaidya, Mr. R. S. Taki, Mr. D. J. Samson, Mr. E. M. Ezekiel, Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Khatkhate, Mr. B. K. Dhurandar, Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, Mr. D. A. Pai, Mr. C. L. Burns, Professor Gammie, Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, Mr. W. E. Waite, Mr. Godinho, the late Mr. L. W. Michael, Mr. Faizulla Taki, Mr. Abdulla Razzak, Mr. J. J. Modi and last but not least Mr. D. E. Wacha—each on the subject with which he was most competent to judge and with which his acquaintance was widest. With such assistance,—each contributor imbued with a due sense of the responsibility involved in preparing pages which will, perhaps, survive them for many generations,—we could but anticipate that the compiler would present a work worthy acceptance and publication by Government as an authoritative and reliable account of the rise and progress of Bombay and of the heterogeneous people who go to make up its population and are responsible for its immediate future.

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AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE. A conference of the highest importance, and one which it is perhaps not too much to expect may mark the beginning of a new era in town-building will take place in London during next month. It will be a first attempt to make a practical start in that new town-planning, which has been so much discussed on public platforms, but towards obtaining which little definite has yet been done. Now, however, the Royal Institute of British Architects is taking action and as a preliminary step is seeking to elicit from the experts of many countries suggestions for the improvement, both artistically and constructionally, of all future dwelling-houses and public buildings. Buildings, large and small, will be considered, the college for the workmen, the villa for the middle-class householder as well as the mansion for the millionaire, and it is hoped that an appreciable improvement will be effected by these means in no very long time in the appearance of the towns and cities of the United Kingdom and the Continent. Improved methods of house construction must of course be incidental and in many cases precedent to wider schemes of town-planning, involving the laying-out of streets. At the same time the methods to be employed in the larger schemes of the latter character will also receive attention, and papers describing the author's notions of the ideal cities of the future will be delivered by expert authorities from the United Kingdom, the Continent and America. Not only will this conference be attended by architects, whose mission it will be to put the new ideas into practical shape but, equally important, there will be delegates from the local and municipal authorities, in whose hands lay the framing of building bye-laws, and for whom it will be to sanction or forbid the town-planning schemes of the future. It is gratifying to know that such bodies show a ready recognition of the importance of the conference, and an enthusiastic response to invitations has been given by many authorities in the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Italy. We make no excuse for having drawn attention to this assemblage which will be inaugurated by Mr. John Burns as President of the Local Government Board on October 10. Town-planning is a problem to be considered in India, and while, of course, the discussions in London next month will be directed to the question as affected by Western conditions, it is impossible that amongst such a mass of expert opinion there will not be much that will be suggestive and instructive to the Eastern architect, and which with some adaptation to Eastern exigencies will be of value to those authorities, which are appointed for the improvement of our cities.

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NEW AUSTRALIAN ROUTE. THE new railway through the Andes, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific shores of South America, opens a possibility of a new route to Australia and a quicker mail service. A steamship company is being formed mainly on British capital to run a line of steamers between Sydney and Valparaiso. At present there is no regular service, and it seems questionable whether there is sufficient demand for one to support it, but in spite of that the promoters of the new company, it is reported, consider that there are great possibilities. A direct service from London to Buenos Ayres could be run in much less than the 21 days now occupied by boats which call at several South American ports. German boats take 13½ days to run from Buenos Ayres to Vigo, which is within a day and a half of London, and as the railway journey from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso takes only 35 hours, it is estimated that four days could be saved in the time of the present mail contract. Whether this scheme ever comes to anything or no, the new railway is certain to develope shipping schemes on the Pacific sides to correspond to some extent with the big development which is now taking place on the Atlantic. Steamship services with the Argentine Republic in particular are to be increased and accelerated. The Argentine Government is promoting a measure which provides for the payment of subventions to those companies whose steamers complete the passage between Buenos Ayres and South Europe in 240 hours. A new company has been formed in Hamburg under the title of the Anglo-Belgian and Hamburg Plate Line Company to maintain a fortnightly service from Western Europe. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company is said to have invited tenders for two new steamers in view of the increased passenger traffic that is likely to develop in this direction. The Dutch Lloyd is making additions to its South American fleet, and a new Swedish line has recently been begun to the River Plate. All these movements indicate the great importance which shipping people now attach to trade with this great South American Republic.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 16th instant left Aden at 10 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

LALA LAJPAT RAI is expected to arrive at Bombay from England on the 6th proximo.

A DESPATCH has been sent home recommending the permanent creation of a fourteenth Judge in the Calcutta High Court and a reply is awaited.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned measures for the revising of the excise establishment in the United Provinces, owing to the expansion of the contract of the distillery.

MR. H. T. Robertson has been elected by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce as its representative on the Bombay Legislative Council and the fact has been duly intimated to the Government of Bombay.

MR. L W. Raynolds has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department vice Mr J B Wood granted six months' leave from 14th proximo. Major stuart Patterson to officiate for Mr Raynolds as Assistant Secretary.

IT is understood that a disappointing reply has been received by the Government of India from the Secretary of State against admitting the Public Works Department Engineers from Rurki, to the benefit of the European service leave rules. Those effected are some sixty officers, who entered the P. W. D. through Indian Colleges, prior to the creation of the Provincial Service, but subsequent to the issue of the ruling, which confined the appointments from Indian Colleges to the statutory inhabitants of India.

THE next Eucharistic conference will be held in Vienna.

THE "Times" estimates the condition of British crops as follows:—Wheat, 91·97 per cent; barley, 92 per cent; oats, 90·56 per cent,

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FIFTY Chambers of Commerce have decided to support the Empire League's project for a registered Empire trade mark showing the origin of goods.

LORD METHUEN has agreed to retain the position of General Officer Commanding in South Africa until next April, in order to advise the Union Prime Minister, Mr. Louis Botha, in connection with the South African defence scheme.

APROPOS of the appearance of several cases of spotted fever in London, the "British Medical Journal" declares that tobacco-smoking is a preventive of the disease, and that it has been proved an antidote in similar cases in France.

SIR WILLIAM WILLCOCKS has started for Mesopotamia to arrange for the irrigation of 2,500,000 acres of land. The scheme comprises three main canals along the Tigris and the Euphrates in addition to barrages on both rivers. It is estimated that the preliminary work, which will occupy six years, will cost £4,000,000.

A REMARKABLE article appears in the "Novoe Vremya" on the subject of Japan and her future development, in the course of which the writer plainly hints at a Japanese extension of power over Siam and Java. Now that she has settled her differences with Russia, he says, and fortified her position by the annexation of Korea—which it cannot be doubted is destined to become a great outer stronghold of the Empire—Japan is free to direct her attentions in a southerly direction. The most important points to Japan—places where it is to her interest to get a footing without delay, and to establish coaling-stations—are Java and Siam; and Japan is very quietly but nonetheless surely sending out feelers in those directions. In Siam there are already a large number of Japanese who are ostensibly merchants, but who, the writer declares, are neverthless keen political agents, doing everything that is possible to advance Japanese influence. The "Novoe Vremya" remarks that these developments are of little interest to Russia; but wonders what Japan's ally is thinking of it all.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

West Australian News.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE,* SEPTEMBER 13.

THE Federal Treasurer (Mr. Fisher) delivered his Budget speech in the House of Representatives on Wednesday afternoon. He said the financial year which closed on June 30 last was remarkable in that it was the last full year in which the Commonwealth was subject to the limitation imposed by section 87 of the Constitution, popularly known as the Braddon clause. It was also the last financial year in which the book-keeping clauses of the Constitution as embodied in the Surplus Revenue Act of 1908 were operative. The total revenue received was £15,538,440 which was £1,187,647 in excess of that received during 1908-9. The receipts from Custom and Excise amounted to £11,593,050 showing an excess of £748,983 over those of the previous year and £793,050 over the amount estimated. The collection of this large amount was undoubtedly due to general prosperity throughout the Commonwealth. The receipts from the Post and Telegraph Department amounted to £729,894 showing an increase of £320,469 over 1908-09. A new item appeared in the shape of coinage receipts, £69,646. The treasurer estimated that he would receive £100,000 from the profits on the new silver coinage. This included an estimated profit of £63,000 on £100,000 new coins intended to replace a similar amount expected to be withdrawn from Australia by 30th June, 1910. The Imperial authorities, however, requested that the withdrawal at the rate of £100,000 per annum should be made in four instalments of £25,000 each, instead of in one instalment for the whole amount, so that the profit made during the financial year in connection with withdrawals of coin from Australia was £47,000 less than was anticipated. The local amount of revenue received during the year namely, £15,538,440, was in accordance with the Trust Fund Advances Act, supplemented by an amount of £451,832, which raised the total receipts to £15,990,272. It was necessary to provide this additional amount in order to comply with section 87 of the Constitution.

EXPENDITURE GROWING.

The expenditure amounted to £7,497,866, showing an increase of £1,077,468 over 1908-09. One of the principal items of increase was old age pensions, £378,653. Hon. members will recollect that in 1907-8, £193,621 was transferred to a trust fund to provide for payment to pensioners in 1909-10. Similarly in 1908-9 £462,528 was transferred. The amount of £656,149 was therefore at the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1908; £841,181 was transferred to the fund in 1909-10, making a total of £1,497,330, which provided for the expenditure to 30th June 1910. Other increases were:—Electoral, £48,040; old age pensions, cost of administration, £33,908; coinage expenses, £10,042; trade and customs, £24,478, iron bonus, £28,931; defence (not including new works), £247,063; Post-master-General (not including new works), £153,625; new works and buildings—Defence works rifle ranges &c., £28,084; defence arms, equipment, &c.. £149,276; fleet unit transfer to trust fund for cruiser, £60,000; and telegraphs, telephones, &c., £51,567. The principal items of decrease were:—Reception of United States fleet, £31,400; Kalgoorlie railway survey, £14,015; sugar bounties, £74,958; new works and buildings—Trade and Customs, £14,895; post and telegraph offices, &c., £68,625.

THE SHARE OF THE STATES.

Deducting from the total revenue of the year, including the amount of £451,832 temporarily borrowed for revenue purposes from the trust funds, viz., £15,990,272, the total expenditure of the year, £7,497,866, we have a balance of £8,492,406. To this must be added a small balance brought forward from the previous year of £3,236; total, £8,495,642. The State Treasurers were paid during the financial year the amount of £8,088,942, which left a balance of £406,700 due to them. This amount was paid over early in August. The whole balance of £8,495,642 was divided amongst the States strictly in accordance with the bookkeeping provisions of the Constitution as set forth in the Surplus Revenue Act, the whole of the Customs and Excise collections having been credited to the States to which the revenue was due, and the amount of £451,832 advanced from trust fund credited on a population basis.

THE LEIGH CREEK COAL SEAM.

It is the intention of the Government to proceed with the testing of the Leigh Creek coal seam and an offer of the plant of the old company is to be considered. The seam is of great thickness, being 40 ft. in the workings and continuing at that size as far as work had been taken on the underlie. At a distance of nearly a mile from the shaft a bore, put down some time ago to a depth of 1,400 ft shows that the thickness of the seam has increased to 48 ft, and as the trend of the measure is steady at the rate of 1 ft in 4 in settled country, it is reasonably safe to assume the bed is of even thickness between the two points. The coal has good heating qualities, and, when used at the mine in the stationary engine fitted with suitable firebars, it was found capable of generating steam quickly. Some of it burned in an open grate for the purposes of a house near the mine, was quite equal to any other fuel. The measure is apparently short of age, for, after exposure, it fritters and soon becomes the smallest of small coal, but there were pieces, brought to the surface by some of those who accompanied the Premier in his visit to the shaft on Sept. 4, which showed veins of bituminous coal, giving promise of improvement in the value of the seam at depth. It is thought possible that use may be made of the fuel for firing on the locomotives in the far northern country, and, if so, the cost of running the system will be considerably cheapened. There does not seem to be any room for doubt of the suitableness of the coal for domestic purposes, and, if it can be supplied at a reasonable price, there may be less heard of the cost of firewood in the city.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

So far as this State is concerned the past week has been tinged with the element of sensationalism. On September 3 and 4 there were three fatalities in or near the city due to misadventure, and several other accidents in which injuries more or less severe were sustained, have occurred. The electric tramway service was accidentally responsible for two of the fatalities, and there have been so many instance recently of deaths or injuries caused by collisions with cars that the public are beginning to view their frequency with alarm. In the country districts also the grim Reaper has been unusually busy gathering in his harvest. The deaths of several pioneer settlers of the State have been reported and the list of serious casualties is exceptionally lengthy. Storm and flood have been at work in some of the agricultural provinces, occasionally doing damage to property and delaying the mails. On the whole, however, the heavy downpours of rain have greatly benefited the country and assured the success of the season so far as the producers are concerned. This advantage is a welcome set-off against the minor damages reported, and turns what under some conditions would be regarded as a misfortune into a blessing. While on the subject of sensational happenings, the serious strike of railway laborers must be mentioned. About 500 members of the United Laborers' Union have ceased work as a protest against the action of the Government in declining to dismiss Foreman Thompson, whose methods of control are objected to by the men. The issue is a clean-cut one. The strikers declare that they will not work under Thompson under any conditions, and the Premier, whose proposal to hold another enquiry into the foreman's fitness for his position has been declined refuses to dismiss Mr. Thompson or to be dictated, to by the Laborers' Union. That is how the matter stood when we went to press, but further negotiations were proceeding in the hope of effecting a settlement. Should a satisfactory end to the state of affairs not be speedily reached, the whole result of the unfortunate complication will be far-reaching in its influence, as well as most deplorable. Another event of the week to be included in the catalogue under notice is the supposed case of smallpox on board the steamer Kazembe. The patient has been placed in quarantine and the crew disinfected, so that the chances of the dread disease gaining a footing on these shores have been minimised.

THE DEFENCE OF AUSTRALIA.

The Minister for Defence (Mr. Pearce) said at Sydney on Sunday, in reference to the Military College, that a site had been chosen at the Federal capital, and submitted to the Home Affairs Department. A temporary place would be provided, and the College would, it was hoped, be started in February next. The amount of £2,000 on the Estimates for a naval school. Mr. Pearce explained, was for a school for the purpose of training seamen on the lines of similar schools in England. Pending the arrival of Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson no plans had been made in connection with the manning of the Australian war vessels by Australian seamen, it had been agreed with the Admiralty, however, that any deficiency of the men would be made up with seamen from the Royal navy who, while on the Australian vessels, would be under the orders of the Federal authorities. We are this year hoping to commence the manufacture of the mountings for 6in. guns in Australia," said Mr. Pearce, "and the number of inquiries from manufacturers seem to indicate that the Government will be successful." The rifle factory at Lithgow, he thought, would be in working order early next year. The arrangement with the Fitzroy Dock for putting the Warrego together, Mr. Pearce explained, was that the Government was to pay 10 per cent. above the cost of wages, coal etc. as the actual establishment charges. It was proposed to have permanent horses for the field artillery, as the system of hiring had been found most unsatisfactory, and it was proposed eventually to have permanent battery of field artillery in each State. In consequence of the unsatisfactory results of the contract system for uniforms and supplies of saddlery and harness, the Government had decided to establish clothing and harness factories. The Minister for Defence (Mr. Pearce), who is in Sydney, the same day received intimation that the plans made for Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson's inspection of the coast of Australia have been somewhat altered. It is understood that Admiral Henderson now desires to go from Adelaide to Port Darwin, calling on the way at Melbourne and Sydney, but deferring his inspection at these capitals until he returns from the Northern Territory.

FEDERAL CAPITAL SITE.

Rumours have been persistently circulated during the last few days that there is serious trouble between the Government and a section of its followers on the Federal capital site question. It is an open secret that great objection was raised by a number of the Government supporters to the matter having been so forcibly pushed through. Referring to the matter yesterday, the Prime Minister (Mr Fisher) remarked that it was no necessary to repeat that members could vote as they liked. He never expected the capital site question to go through without a bit of a flare-up. Personally he liked the original site best, but at the same time there must be some finality, and, after all, it was a small question compared with others with which the Commonwealth was confronted. As there is a strong probability of the vote for the capital site being rejected by the Senate, the Vice-President of the Executive Council (Mr. McGregor) was also seen on the matter. "I know nothing." replied Mr. McGregor. "about any difficulty that has arisen in caucus, and that the Labour Party is splitting into two sections, or that there is likely to be a split in caucus."

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* [By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

Lieut. Col. Graham, Commanding 4th Battalion, King's African Rifles, vacates his appointment on 13th January next and reverts to the Corps of Guides.

Lieut. Seys, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 5 Mountain Battery.

Lieut. Lecky, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 104 Heavy Battery at Roorkee

Capt. Swettenham, Royal Garrison Artillery is appointed Adjutant, Royal Garrison Artillery, Rurki, and Captain Hardcastle is posted to No. 81 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Rurki pending his transfer to the home establishment in March next.

Lieut. Little, 17th Lancers, is permitted to resign his commission.

Captain Forrest D. S. O. 1st Battalion Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry is appointed Adjutant 6th Battalion, Gloucester Regt. Territorial Force.

Capt. the Hon'ble E. B. Meade, 10th Hussars, is permitted to resign his Commission.

Lieut. Hutton Squire No. 101 Company, Royal Gorrison Artillery, is transferred to No. 21 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery at Leith.

Lieut. Carwithen, 22nd Mountain Battery, is transferred to No. 17 Company, Aldemey.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Training College for Masters.

The following letter has been addressed to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation by the Secretary to Government Educational Department:—

"With reference to your letter No. 741, dated 3rd May 1910, on the subject of the establishment of a College in Bombay for training masters required for primary schools, I am directed to say that the Governor in Council is advised that under Section 61 (q) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, a statutory duty is imposed upon the Corporation to make adequate provision for maintaining, aiding and suitably accommodating schools for primary education and that this provision of law makes it incumbent on the Corporation to provide an adequate supply of competent teachers for such schools, leaving it to the Corporation to decide how and whence the supply is to be provided. (2) In the letter of your predecessor in office, No. 3668, dated 22nd September 1909, which was written by direction of the Corporation, it is stated that the Corporation fully recognise the necessity of a Training College which shall train teachers for primary school in Bombay. The Corporation have thus already decided that the proper method to provide competent teachers for its schools is the establishing of a Training College in Bombay. In these circumstances Government do not admit that any statutory duty rests upon them to provide such an institution. This duty rests with the Corporation. (3,) The Governor in Council is, however, ready to assist the Corporation in carrying this desirable scheme into execution, but as already intimated he is not prepared to go beyond the liberal terms already offered, namely, that Government will bear the cost of the staff on the understanding that the Corporation will provide the building, the stipends and other incidental charges; that the appointment of the staff and the supervision of the curriculum will be controlled by Government; but that in all other respects the College will be entirely a Municipal institution. The annual charges falling upon Government and the Corporation under this arrangement have been estimated to be Rs. 18,120 and Rs 11,971 respectively, while when the rent charge is eliminated on the housing of the institution in one of the Municipal primary school buildings, half the cost of which will be met by Government, the charges to be paid by the Corporation will be reduced to Rs 9,571," (29).

TRAM TRAILERS.

The following letter has also been written by the Commissioner:

"With reference to the Corporation Resolution, according permission to the B. E. S. and T. Co., Ld., to use Trailer Cars as an experimental measure for six months and requesting the Commissioner to inform the Corporation of the experience gained in regard to the working of the trailer service, in time to enable the Corporation to decide whether the experiment should be continued, the Commissioner has reported that owing to want of sufficient accommodation, they have been working two cars of the size corresponding to that of a car and trailer on the Girgaum Line to relieve congestion at the crowded junction at Bori Bunder. This has proved a convenience to the public and has enabled the Company to pass a larger number of cars over the junction in a shorter time than if the cars had been running separately. The use of a second car as trailer has not caused any difficulty or obstruction in the streets and I consider that there is no objection to sanction, being given to the use of trailer cars.

THE Admiralty has made provision for building 12 more submarines and six destroyers.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd September, 1910, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1909 of 11,359 maunds. and Rs. 42,094 in the earnings.

BRITISH ARMY MANŒUVRES.

THE MUDDLE IN THE FINAL BATTLE.

General French's Comments.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

At a final Conference of senior officers, Sir John French, summing up the lessons of the manœuvres emphasised the prominence given this year to administrative questions, and the handling of the troops and trains of a division on a war establishment. Tactical problems had been relegated to a second place. He considered, however, that neither side had used its cavalry to the best advantage, either prior to or during the final battle. He also criticised General Plumer's dangerous disposal of the "Red" forces on the final day. His dispositions were neither for attack nor defence, but his attitude was one of expectancy. Sir John French added that he thought the Canadians and Territorials had done extraordinarily well.

The official narratives of the Red and Blue armies prepared by the General Staff appear to confirm the impression that the final position in Friday's battle was extremely complex. The day's developments included several surprises on both sides, the unexpected appearances of considerable bodies of troops, involving serious losses to the forces surprised. The narratives mention cases, in which the forces were heavily enfiladed by artillery on both sides, and describe how the Red infantry were crowded at Chisenbury in a ring exposed to the concentrated fire of many batteries, and suffering most severe losses. The Mounted Brigade of the "Red" force was attacked by overwhelming force elsewhere, extricating itself with the greatest difficulty and sustaining heavy losses. A Yeomanry regiment caught a "Blue" Infantry Brigade, in column of route at a range of three hundred yards, causing considerable confusion and loss.

Mr. Prevost Battersby, writing in the *Morning Post*, says the day's mistakes on both sides were apparently the result of imperfect information and lack of initiative. Tactically, the manœuvres resolved themselves into one bad battle.

Colonel Gaedke, the German military author, writing in the *Daily Telegraph*, strongly condemns the lack of initiative on the part of the cavalry.

On the other hand the *Standard* says the general results were not unsatisfactory, and the cavalry has shown a remarkable advance. The final week was a greater success that the concluding complex engagement might lead one to suppose.

The airship "Beta", in charge of Colonel Capper, covered nearly seven hundred miles in the course of five days' reconnoitring during the manœuvres. The observations taken turned out to be most accurate.

PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR,

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The *Daily Mail* states that the object of the Prince of Wales' cruise round the Dominions is purely to complete his naval education. It will not be attended by official formalities, the King not wishing the Prince to undertake an official visit before attaining his majority.

ENGAGEMENT OF SIR A. HUNTER.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The *Times* states that Sir Archibald Hunter, Governor of Gibraltar, has become engaged to Mary, Lady Inverclyde.

SOUTH AMERICAN UNION.

Possible Amalgamation of Three States.

*LONDON, SEPT. 23.

A speech made by the Argentine Foreign Minister, referring to fraternity between Chile, Argentine and Brazil and declaring that the three strongest nations must direct South America in the path of progress is much commented on in South America. It is regarded as foreshadowing political union.

(*Delayed in transmission).

LOCK-OUT IN GERMANY.

*LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Berlin telegrams report that the Federation of Natal employers has decided to lock-out sixty per cent. of the workmen on the 8th of October to prevent them supporting the shipbuilders, who are still on strike. Four hundred and twenty thousand men are affected.

(*Delayed in transmission).

AVIATOR KILLED.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The Aviator, M. Poillot, has been killed by a fall at Chartres.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S APPEAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji writes a letter to the papers expressing his thanks for congratulations on the occasion of his birthday, and reiterates the appeal to his countrymen to abstain from violence. He is confident that persevering in appeals to the British conscience will lead to successive reforms, ultimately fulfilling their rights and aspirations.

POLITICS AT HOME.

Stringent Land Taxation Forecasted.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND STATE INSURANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Speaking [illegible], Mr. Ure said that the purpose of land valuation was to enable the Government to remove all rating and taxation from the value of the work of men's hands, and place the whole upon the value of the land. A great improvement in housing would result, and the land monopoly would be broken down.

The Grand Master of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, speaking at the centenary banquet at Nottingham, said that the usefulness of friendly societies was threatened by legislation. Any system of State Insurance against sickness and invalidity, competing with existing organisations, would be uncompromisingly opposed. Compulsory State Insurance, he said, was not needed.

*LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The political campaign is being resumed. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, denied that tariff reform was dead or dying. It would be deplorable if the opportunity were again missed at the Imperial Conference of linking the Empire with unbreakable ties. He declared that the demand of the Labourites for the reversal of the Osborne judgment was contrary to all doctrines of liberty.

Mr. Ure, speaking at Frome, said he hoped the Tory leaders would take up the agitation against the land tax, because it would seal the doom of the party.

(*Delayed in transmission).

The Veto Conference.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that the next meeting of the Veto Conference will be held at Lord Crewe's residence in Cheshire, where the members of both parties will be Lord Crewe's guests.

THE CANADIAN RIFLES.

The King's Message.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

King George, yesterday, telegraphed to the Canadian Rifles at Liverpool, his most cordial wishes for their safe return, and his hopes that they will carry back pleasant recollections and practical experiences from their Association with the troops of the Motherland.

GERMAN SHIPYARDS.

Warship's Advertising Cruise.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

It is stated that the German Dreadnought-cruiser "Von der Tann," which, after her trials in May, was claimed to be superior in speed and gun-power to the British ships of the "Invincible" class, is going on a prolonged cruise round South America, where the Republics are now largely occupied in strengthening their navies, with a view to advertising German shipyards.

SIR HUGH CLIFFORD'S WEDDING.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

It transpires that Sir Hugh Clifford, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, was married very quietly on Saturday in the crypt of Westminster Cathedral. Only a few intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present.

[Reuter wired on Saturday that Sir Hugh was engaged to Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, the novelist and dramatist.]

CHINESE RAILWAY LOAN.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

£150,000, part of the Chinese Government 7 per cent. Peking-Hankow Railway redemption loan, is to be issued in London to-day at 108. It was already nomically quoted at one to two points premium on Saturday, though subjected to some criticism.

RUSSIAN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

LONDON, SEPT 26.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of *Daily Telegraph* wires that the naval estimates for 1911 amount to £11,300,000, an increase of £2,300,000 over those for 1910. They include a sum of £2,300,000 for new construction compared with £900,000 in 1910.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

A case of cholera has occurred at Naples and six cases at Constantinople.

During the past week there have been 2,405 cases of cholera in Russia and 1,244 deaths.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Salsette," sailed for Bombay at 10-0 o'clock this evening, with the English mails of the 16th instant.

The P. and O. s.s. "Macedonia" also sailed at 11-0 p. m. for Colombo and Australia.

AN inquiry into the recent grounding of H. M. cruiser "Duke of Edinburgh" on the Isle of Wight has led to Lieut. Reginald Aylen being dismissed the ship and severely reprimanded.

THREATENING CLOUDS IN NEAR EAST.

Sinister Reports from Turkey.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Re-affirmations succeed denials with reference to the military agreement between Turkey and Rumania. Meanwhile the international situation is being keenly discussed, especially in view of the constant manifestations of ill-feeling between Turkey and Greece. It is pointed out that any understanding for military occupation or co-operation by Turkey and Rumania must paralyse the action of Bulgaria and consequently leave Turkey face to face with the powerless Greece. Moreover there is a strong military party in Constantinople which is indisposed to pay any particular heed to counsels of moderation.

The *Times*' correspondent, telegraphing from Athens, states that 12,000 Asiasic troops have disembarked at Rodosto in the course of the past month and have been despatched to the interior of European Turkey, while most of the troops engaged on the suppression of the Albanian revolt are now distributed along Bulgarian and Greek frontiers.

TURKISH GRAND VIZIER'S TOUR.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Grand Vizier of Turkey left Paris yesterday for Berlin and Vienna.

MR. REDMOND IN NEW YORK.

Sinn Fein's Denunciation.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Reuter telegraphs from New York that Mr. John Redmond and other Nationalists have arrived to collect funds for Home Rule. At the same time the Sinn Fein has issued a strong denunciation dissuading Americans from subscribing.

HEAVY FALL IN CONSOLS.

Lowest for Half Century.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Consols are now at 80 1-8th the lowest for the half-century. The fall is due to the large gold withdrawals and the advance in the German bankrate to five per cent which will probably necessitate an early rise in the English bank rate.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Commonwealth Government is introducing two referendum bills authorising the nationalisation of monopolies and enlarging the powers of the Arbitration Court.

IMPROVED CROP OUTLOOK.

Revival of Trade and Increased Revenue.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

The revival of trade consequent upon the favourable agricultural outlook throughout India continues to be reflected in the Government of India revenue returns.

The new taxes imposed last March have already brought in no less than one crore of rupees out of a total of one crore forty-five lakhs, they were budgetted to yield in the entire current official year. This is chiefly due to receipts from Excise and Silver, the new tobacco duties having produced very little so far and petroleum traffic being always more or less quiescent during the monsoon. Salt is somewhat behind, but Railway receipts, Excise and Land Revenue have all been doing so well that the Finance Department are now appreciably ahead of their anticipated income to date. so if no check occurs the year should close with a considerable surplus.

The most noticeable feature of the trade returns are the large silver imports which represent anticipations of the speculator of the need of Government for coinage purposes to finance the bumper cotton crop (which is now likely to be sold at record prices), also to meet the requirements of jute, rice, seeds and tea trades which all promise active business.

RAIDING A GAMBLING HOUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 26.

The Calcutta police in the early hours of this morning raided the house of a rich Marwari named Mahadeo Bajpal in Hanspuker Lane. The police on entering the house found fifteen Marwaries engaged in gambling with cards and dice. Ten of the men promptly leaped down from the verandah into the street and escaped. The owner of the house and four others were arrested. The police seized several packets of cards, dice and about Rs. 120 in cash.

CALCUTTA CONVEYANCE RULES.

Another Strike Threatened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 26.

It is reported that if the new hackney carriage rules are insisted upon by the Calcutta Municipality all the owners and coachmen will strike on October 1st. They have already held a meeting and unanimously voted against the acceptance of the new rules which they say are arbitrary.

MADRAS APPOINTMENTS,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, SEPT. 26.

Sir Wm. S. Meyer proceeding on leave last week in October for 18 months. Mr. A. G. Cardew, the present Revenue Secretary, will act as Chief Secretary. Mr. Wynch, Municipal Secretary, will act Revenue Secretary.

Mr. Butterworth from the Board of Revenue will act as Municipal Secretary.

On the return of Mr. Twigg from leave to the Board of Revenue Mr. Shipley will retire.

DACCA SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, SEPT 26.

Fourth day of the proceedings of the Inspector shooting case commenced at 1 p.m. before the Additional Magistrate Ganga Churan Chatterjee. Ganesh Chunder Das, Government Pleader, Barisal, conducted the prosecution.

Civil Surgeon Leventon, examined, deposed that two shots were fired at Inspector Sarat Chunder Ghosh directly from behind from a distance of about two feet and the coat of the wounded appeared to have been scorched by the flash of the weapon and a third shot fired at Sarat Ghosh from the front scorched the cheek and the shoulder of the coat.

Next witness Rai Sarat Chunder Sen Bahadur, Deputy Supdt C. I. D., deposed that long before the occurrence Sarat Ghosh got an anonymous letter and information that his life was in danger and he took great precautions about his movements.

Next witness the, District Magistrate Marr, appeared to depose; but before his examination commenced defence pleader moved a petition to the effect that they have come to learn on enquiry that on the early morning following the night of the occurrence, one Kumudini Talukdar, Cashier of Dacca the Head Post Office and brother-in-law of Inspector Sarat Ghosh, came to the Post office without office dress and in a very unusual condition and stated to the Post Master Gardiner, the Deputy Postmaster and to the entire staff of the post office including about thirty clerks that in the previous night his wife went to Sarat Ghosh's house and there his wife and Sarat Ghosh both have been shot and that though Sarat Ghosh has been seriously injured his wife got only a slight injury and Kumudini took casual leave for some time for that reason. Further a student living in Sarat Ghosh's own house has also told Dr. Hem Chunder Sen, Asst Surgeon, to the effect, and the defence pleader submitted that as it is necessary for the end of justice that a thorough enquiry should be made by this Court to ascertain the real truth, he prayed that Inspector Sarat Ghosh's wife, his sister-in-law Kumudini's wife, post master and his staff of the office and Dr. Hem Chunder Sen be examined as court witnesses.

The Court said it would pass an order on the petition later on. After this the District Magistrate Marr, examined, stated that on being informed about the shooting occurrence he went up to the Commissioner and then they together went to the hospital where Sarat Ghosh told them the names of the two accused. Next the complainant Sarat Ghosh stated that when he was taken from the police ward to the operation room the Magistrate asked him the names of the accused if he had recognised any. He thereupon asked the Magistrate to get the room clear of doctors and students. He then told the Magistrate and the Commissioner the names of the accused. Here the Court rose for the day at 7 p. m.

NEW PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Exemption from Security Deposit Sought.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 26.

Before Mr. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate, an application was made to-day on behalf of a newly started publishing company in Calcutta for exemption from payment of deposit in Court under the new Press Act. It was stated as a strong ground that some of the elite of the Indian Society including Maharaja Nundy of Kashimbazar were intimately interested in the concern and the pleader pointed out that under section 3 of the Act the Magistrate could either demand deposit varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000 or having regard to the position of people conducting the business might grant total exemption from the deposit. It was further urged that in the prospectus of the Company it was distinctly mentioned that it has nothing to do with political matters which would be studiously avoided. Mr. Thornhill said that he would consider the question and pass orders to-day.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 26.

In the Midnapur case to-day further cross-examination of Akhil Chunder Sarkar, the suspended Bench Clerk, occupied the whole day. Witness then admitted that he used to drink heavily and that Mr. Weston once suspended him for a month on this account, but denied knowledge of the Extremist movement in Midnapur.

A REMARKABLE FIND.

A Roman Cannon Discovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT 26.

The discovery of an important nature was made in the early hours of yesterday morning by Inspector J Ballantyne who, while on his rounds, came upon a cannon obstructing the footpath on Waterloo street. The cannon which is 4 3-4 feet in length and 3 feet in diameter was removed to the Puddopukher station and subsequently to the Commissioner's office at Lall Bazar, During the inspection of the weapon this morning an expert gave it as his opinion that it belonged to one of those kinds which were used during the Roman conquest in 55 B C.

TWO POLICEMEN CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 26.

The two policemen, Allah and Bachoand Mahomed of Dauk Thana in the Sialkot district, have been recently convicted of bribe-taking and sentenced by the First Class Magistrate of Sialkot to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. The charge against them was that they had let go three thieves on a plea of insufficient evidence. An informer reported to the Sub-Inspector of the thana that bribes had been taken. The thieves were re-arrested, and confessed.

FRONTIER OUTRAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 26.

On the 18th instant a trader named Jagat Sing who was driving on a tum-tum on the Bannu-Miranshak Road with his goods was way laid by some raiders who attempted to take him prisoner. On Jagat Singh resisting, the raiders are reported to have shot him dead. The passengers of the two tum-tums which were following Jagat Singh report-en the incident to the Seshildar of Idak who proceeded to the spot where he found Jagat Singh's corpse.

Wazir Parsram, Superintendent of Police of Kasimir, has made a smart capture of the Pathan labourers who looted the Kashmir treasury carriage while in transit from Jammu to Udhampur some days ago.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 25.

THE Horse Show held on Monday and Tuesday of last week was one of the most successful that has ever been held in Poona. It was not a big social function which may have been due to cloudy threatening skies on both days and to the rather high prices charged for the tickets of admission, for there was nothing else going on in Poona at the beginning of the week, but there was a large attendance of people interested in horses who watched each event with great attention. All the arrangements were excellent, each class was judged promptly to time and there were no hitches or delays, and the success of the proceedings reflected the greatest credit on Captain Hughes, the prime mover and honorary secretary. Mr. Morison and Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael were "At Home" on the first day, and Col. Fowler and the officers of the 127th Beluchis on Tuesday with the usual bands. The Horse Show has never yet taken place in which there has not been grumbling about the judges' decisions, but at this one, there really seemed to be less than usual, perhaps, because, so many of the judges were unknown to the competitors as well as the spectators. There was a large number of entries, and some good horses were shown, particularly in the hunter and heavy weight polo pony classes, and the whole show displayed an unexpectedly high standard among the equine quadrupeds of Poona. The horse that really pleased the popular eye was Major Martin's bay, The Bean, and he evidently appealed as strongly to the judges, for he gained first prizes in the Open Light Weight Hunter Class and in the Class for ladies' hacks, and finally the championship for Hunters over 14'2. A very popular award was Mrs. Dyson's first prize for ponies in single harness, she drove Duchess herself round the ring amidst much applause. Mrs. Morris' Irish mare, Veronique, was as usual a conspicuous prize-winner.

There were jumping competitions on both afternoons with the usual sensations in the shape of a couple of tosses, luckily more mortifying to the spirit than the body. Mr. Lake's grey waler Marksman, ridden by Mr. Scott Nimmo, won the jumping for ponies very easily and Mr. Wilson's Toller won in the class for horses beating Major Arnold's Ruby, the winner of last year, who was second.

The Maharaja of Jodhpore, who has been in Poona for the season, was the winner of several prizes, including the championship for Arabs. He won this with his grey Arab, Sky Lark. The horse created a great sensation as he walked round the ring, he is a really beautiful animal, nearly white with a long flowing tail and mane. Other prize-winners worthy of special note were Capt. Coaker's Whiskey, Mrs. Perkin's Taliesen, Mr. Mile's champion polo pony Red Shot, Mrs. Michael's Perfect and Capt. Mowat's Betty, and last and least of all small Miss Knapton's pony Saxon who won the cup for children's ponies given by Mrs. Carmichael.

Mrs. Carmichael presented the prizes to the winners at the close of the proceedings.

Saturday's racing was a very long day, for a great number of people, for the day's programme began with a tiffin at the Club of Western India, a delightful antecedent to the afternoon's sport, but productive of tired feelings by evening time. This tiffin was a specially important one since the Governor honoured the Club with his presence and lunched with the stewards of the Western India Turf Club, He left the Club in full State escorted by the Body-guard with a glitter of much scarlet and gold and the procession approached the Grand Stand by way of the racing track, warmly cheered by the assemblies in both enclosures. Some very big and valuable races were run. No less than twenty-four names were entered for the Governor's Cup, a very long race for Arabs, while the race for the Western India Stakes is worth no less than Rs 8,000 to the winner. In neither race was the favorite victorious and the totalisator paid Rs. 113 on Second Thoughts. Mr Goculdas' horse W N won the Governor's Cup.

It was certainly a successful meeting socially, and the Club tent for tea was crowded between every race. There is not much to record about the dresses. Mrs Roper wore a pretty pink dress and with her was Miss Dillon in a white lace dress with a black hat. Mrs. Butler wore deep mauve with a hat to match. Mrs. Wood was in a white with a pale blue hat and scarf, Miss Thom was in pale blue silk and Miss Shuttleworth in white, and there were many very elaborate dresses quite defying description. The band of the 2nd L. N. Lancs. Regiment played throughout the afternoon on the racecourse, while for the Club tiffin the string band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers supplied the music. And another pleasant accompaniment to the tiffin were the fans of many colours, so thoughtfully supplied to all the ladies; they were genuinely appreciated, for it was a hot sultry day with very little wind.

The Flower Show took place at the Empress Gardens on Friday and Saturday. It was formally opened by H. E. Sir George Clarke and there was an exceptionally large crowd of visitors. Two bands played in turns all the afternoon. There were altogether 240 exhibits, an increase of 60 on the year before. Sirdar Pudumjee and Mr. Gammie, the two hard working honorary secretaries, received many congratulations on the result of their labours, but a word of praise too is due to the unnamed helpers who arranged the different exhibits so artistically and to such full advantage. The three best classes were the foliage plants, the chrysanthemums and the geraniums, in each of which there were a large numbers of varieties. Mrs. Hormasjee took several prizes in the first of these classes, Major Morris and Mr. Goculdas tied for first prize in the second and Mr. N. P. Cama was first in the third. Mr. Kundwani gained a first prize for some beautiful baskets of berbenas. H. E. Sir George Clarke's prizes for the best general collections of English and Country vegetables were given to two malees who both sent in excellent assortments of their produce. There were some very curious exhibits, new to many of the visitors, such as some hybrid zinnias and sweet scented dahlias and an exhibit which always had numbers of people round it was a case and trays of silk worms, their moths and crysalisses, and the preparation of silk therefrom, shown by the Agricultural Department. Special prizes were given for two wonderful floral umbrellas and a floral clock. In the cut flowers, H. H. the Aga Khan won three first prizes for roses and there were some very good zinnias and dahlias. Mrs. Dyson's basket of Shirley poppies won a prize and also her table decorations of nasturtiums, the latter being a second prize, the first going to Miss Moxon for a pretty arrangement of Japanese sunflowers and bridal creeper. The first prize for ornamented bicycles went to Miss Cullen who decorated hers in the shape of a ship with bridal creeper.

The annual golf meeting continues and two more results have been announced. In the men's singles against Bogey, for a cup presented by Mr. Drew, Mr. C. P. Macdonald was the winner H. C. P. 10 and 8—2 up and the cup presented by the Club for men's foresomes was won by Captain Jaskell and Mr. Wickham 80—7 equal 73, for both the competitions there was a large number of entries.

On Tuesday there was no hunting on account of the Horse Show, but a good-sized field and several ladies turned out on Thursday at 6-30 for the meet at Dighi. Those who followed the main body of the pack enjoyed a good gallop of 50 minutes. Unfortunately near Chikli the quarry escaped, though he was viewed by some of the field, and a new jack crossed the line, he was followed for some time, but eventually got away after the pack had been hunting altogether for over an hour.

Never could there be a better run than rewarded those who were out on Sunday when hounds met at the 9th milestone on the Bombay Road. The first run ended in a kill after about ten minutes hunting, but the second jack proved the stoutest that hounds have yet had to tackle. He took a line over first rate grass country to the hills near the 15th milestone beyond Shelavadi, but was driven off them, and then crossed the railway in the direction of Talegaon, hounds killing about four miles beyond the level crossing. The pace was good the whole time and it was the hardest test for hounds, horses and riders that they have experienced this season.

SPEAKING at Durban on the 10th instant, Mr. J. C. Smuts, Minister for the Interior in Mr. Botha's Cabinet, said that Hertzogism—meaning the dual language system in the schools—was proving a failure and must eventually be abandoned.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

Trial Re-opened in Bombay.

ALL ACCUSED TO BE TRIED TOGETHER.

THE Special Tribunal consisting of the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton again met at the Bombay High Court on Monday to hear the Nasik Conspiracy case.

There are three different sets of charges and thus the accused may be divided into three sections as follows:—The names of the accused in the first case were as follow: 1 Shanker Balvant Vaidya, 2 Damoder Mahadeo Chandratre, 3 Purshotam Luxmon Dandekar, 4 Vinayak Kashinath Guidhani, 5 Vishnu Ganesh Kelkar, 6 Narayan Damoder Savarker, 7 Kashinath Daji Tonpe, 8 Ramchandra Babaji Kathe, 9 Gopal Krishna Patanker, 10 Vinayak Sadashiv Barve, 11 Gopal Govind Dharap, 12 Sakaram Dadaji Gorhe, 13 Vinayak Vasudeo Manohar, 14 Govind Sadashiv Bapat, 15 Vishnu Mahadeo Bhat, 16 Trimbak Gangadhar Marathe, 17 Purshotam Vamon Gokhale, 18 Vinayak Kashinath Thulambrikar, 19 Keshav Shripat Chandavker, 20 Shridhar V Sidhaye, 21 Hari Anant Thatte, 22 Krishnaji Gopal Khare, 23 Trimbak Vinayak Jog, 24 Vinayak Govind Tikhe, 25 Vyanketesh Parsuram Nagpurker, 26 Gangaram Rupchand Marwari, 27 Vaman Kashinath Palande, 28 Damoder Chintaman Pranjpe, 29 Ragunath Vidyadhar Bhave, 30 Shanker Pandurang Madajan, 31 Anant Vishnu Konkar, 32 Ragunath Chintaman Ambadeker, 33 Vishvas Balwant Dapre, 34 Mukund Pandurang Moge and 35 Keshav Ganesh Pranjpe.

The names of the two accused in the second case are 36 Balwant Ramchandra Barve and 37 Sakaram Ragunath Kashiker.

The only accused in the third case is 38 Vinayak Damoder Savarker.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jardine, Advocate-General, Mr. W. L. Weldon, Mr. S. G. Velinker and Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson, instructed by Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, and Khan Bahadur S. C. Davar, Special Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Rangneker defended accused Nos. 2, 12 and 35; Mr. Gadgil Nos. 4, 6, 13, 15, 21, 25 and 32; Mr. Chitre, Nos. 5 and 7; Mr. Dara Setna Nos. 23, 30, and 34; and Mr. Baptista Nos. 22, 27, 28 and 31 in the first case; and Barve in the second case.

SAVARKAR'S CASE.

Mr. Baptista said that he also appeared for, Vinayak Damoder Savarker in the third case only, for the purpose of making an application for adjournment so far as the case against him was concerned. The object of making that application, he continued was to enable Savarker to make a representation to the English Government and also to the Government of France in connection with the international question that had arisen. Counsel said he had no instructions to appear for him in case their Lordships refused this application.

The Chief Justice: We have nothing to do with this question.

Mr. Baptista: But your Lordships can grant an adjournment.

Counsel then in support of his application said that Savarker was arrested in London on the 13th March and certain extradition proceedings were taken in the Court of the Metropolitan Magistrate with the result that eventually he was committed to prison pending return to Bombay. He was then put on board the s. s. "Morea." While the boat was at Marseilles, Savarker escaped from the custody of Mr. Power and certain stewards in whose charge he had been placed. He jumped from the port-hole into the sea, went ashore and began to run with the view of presenting himself before some Magistrate at Marseilles. He was, however, closely pursued by two Indian policemen and two stewards of the P. and O. Company. Before these men could overtake him he asked a French policeman to take him to a French Magistrate. His pursuers then came upon him; one of the Indian policemen held him by the leg and another by the hand, and took him by force to the steamer. The French Government thereupon communicated with the English Government upon the question that arose from these circumstances. Savarker was advised that it was absolutely necessary for him to communicate with both the English and the French Governments asking for the asylum that was usually extended to political refugees. But up to the present moment he had had no opportunity of communicating with them nor had he liberty to do so. Savarker therefore wished the Court to adjourn the case, and give him leave to make any representation he could to the Government of England as well as to the Government of France. Counsel concluded by saying that he had been instructed to say that if this application was not granted, Savarkar would be unable to plead.

His Lordship, the Chief Justice, in disposing of the application, said the Court would be going beyond their province if they gave facilities to the accused to communicate with a foreign Government. The application was one which did not concern the case, and the Court therefore refused the application.

Argument on the question of a joint trial was then resumed.

Mr. Baptista argued that the three cases were quite distinct, and that instead of time being saved by a joint trial, the trial would be considerably prolonged.

After Mr. Setna had also opposed the application for a joint trial, Savarkar was asked if he had anything to say about it. He said he could not answer the question, because he did not want to take any part in the trial.

Their Lordships then decided in favour of holding a joint trial.

GENERAL CHARGES.

The Advocate General then proposed that there should be a joint trial of all the accused on the following eight general charges under Sections 121, 121A, 122 and 123: that in the three years preceding December 1909 the accused in the first and second cases at Nasik and other parts of British India, and Vinayak D. Savarker in London (1) waged war against the King Emperor, (2) attempted to wage war; (3) conspired among themselves to wage war; (4) conspired among themselves to commit offences punishable by Section 121; (5) conspired to deprive the King-Emperor of the Sovereignty of British India; (6) conspired among themselves to overcome either by criminal force or show of criminal force the Government of India or the Government of Bombay; (7) collected arms and ammunition with the intention of waging war; and (8) conceded by an illegal mission the existence of a design to wage war.

These charges are proposed to be drawn under Sections 121, 121 A, 122 and 123 of the Indian Penal Code. They run as follows:

Section 121—Whoever wages war against the King or attempts to wage such war or abets the waging of such war, shall be punished with death or transportation for life, and shall forfeit all his property.

Section 121 A.—Whoever within or without British India conspires to commit any of the offences punishable by section 121, or to deprive the King of the sovereignty of the British India or of any part thereof, or conspires to overawe by means of criminal force or show of criminal force the Government of India or any Local Government, shall be punished with transportation for life or any shorter term, or with imprisonment of either description which may extend to ten years.

Section 122.—Whoever collects men, arms or ammunition or otherwise prepares to wage war with the intention of either waging war, or being prepared to wage war against the King shall be punished with transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall forfeit all his property.

Section 123—Whoever by any act or by any illegal omission, conceals the existence of a design to wage war against the King intending by such concealment to facilitate, or knowing it to be likely that such concealment will facilitate the waging of such war shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

COUNSEL'S ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Gadgil argued, on behalf of the accused Nos. 12, 28 and 30, that the sanction of Government, dated the 4th of January, 1910, was defective so far as the second charge against them was concerned under section 121 I. P. C., inasmuch as any charge under such section would prejudice their case. By way of illustration, counsel submitted that the idea of their murdering the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale had absolutely nothing to do with counsel's case. With regard to the charges under section 121 (a), he submitted that the Government sanction did not cover the first charge so far as abetment was concerned. So far as the question of contempt was concerned, there was also no sanction under 121 (a). Further there was no sanction for co[illegible] ing together, the fourth charge. Finally, submitted counsel, the charge under section 122 I. P. C. should not be jointly framed against all the accused, because two accused in three cases had been by implication discharged.

Mr. Chitri submitted that the alleged conspiracy did not constitute one continuous act, and cited the precedent of "Young and others vs. K. E." with the reference 3, Dumsford and East, p 98, in support of his contention. He then said that his main objection was that the prosecution could not join all the charges together in one trial. He, therefore, asked their Lordships to exercise the discretion vested in the Court under sec. 239. (Regina vs. Bolton, 12 Cox's Criminal Cases p. 87). With reference to the charge under Sec. 121 I. P. C, Counsel submitted the prosecution ought to state at least some overt act of conspiracy. In fairness to the accused it ought to give them particulars of the charges, and not merely enter a general charge of waging war against the Crown. The prosecution should state the manner in which the accused waged war. In support of this proposition Sec. 223 C. P. C. was relied on with respect to the joinder of charges. Counsel drew the Court's attention to a Calcutta judgment reported in July of the present year at page 493, and delivered by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, Bengal, with a view to asking the Court to put the prosecution on election as to whether they should proceed either with the charge of waging war or would stick to the charge of conspiracy. In the Calcutta case above cited the Chief Justice thought there was no objection to the joinder and counsel did not see why such course should not be followed by their Lordships. Summing up his arguments Mr. Chitri said that his first objection was that the point was not pressed, secondly that the question of prejudice was not argued or considered, and thirdly, that no case was cited to the contrary. The question of prejudice was quite obvious inasmuch as none of the accused could call anyone of their witnesses or cross-examine them, but whatever they chose to say in evidence would go against them under section 30 of the Evidence Act.

Mr. Baptista next addressed their Lordships on the question of jurisdiction and the specific nature of the acts of conspiracy which the prosecution alleged against the accused. He also submitted that the words "various other places in British India, as well as in London," ought to be eliminated from the charge.

Arguments were still being heard when the Court adjourned at 2-30 p.m.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTAL.

On the resumption of the hearing in the afternoon Mr. J. Baptista submitted that the Magistrate had no authority to commit the accused to take their trial before the Special Tribunal, unless a complaint had been made by the Governor-General in Council. Two things were essential in this connection. The Magistrate to commit the accused must have authority and a complaint made to him. Section 2 of the Special Procedure Act 14, of 1908, directed that when cognisance of an offence was taken, a complaint must be made by the local Government under the orders of the Governor-General in Council. Up to the 11th of January 1910, complaint was made only under section 121. The learned Magistrate had therefore no authority to commit the accused except under section 121 A. This Act did not empower the Magistrate to commit the accused on any other charge, because, if he did so, he would be overruling the sections of the Special Procedure Act 14 of 1908. The Magistrate had similarly no jurisdiction without a complaint having been made by the Government, and without authority he could not commit the accused. Both these things were essential before he could commit the accused to the Special Tribunal. On the 11th June, 1910 another complaint was filed, but the previous complaint did not extend to the charges mentioned in the later one. Counsel submitted that the committal on charges other than under Section 121 ought to be quashed. Besides the complaint filed previous to that filed on the 11th January did not cover all the accused, but only some of them. Also the Magistrate should have specified the offences, and there was no subsequent order. Counsel thought the High Court could add charges under the ordinary Procedure Code, but then the accused must be tried by jury. As to the accused No. 1 in the third case, Counsel found that the committal did not include a charge under Section 122 against the accused, who must therefore be discharged. Counsel then argued the question whether the accused should be tried jointly or separately. There were distinct groups of the accused, some of whom came from Poona, some from Nasik and the others belonged to Bombay. The accused should not, therefore, be tried jointly. The conspiracy might have been of the same kind, but it was not one and the same conspiracy in all cases. Besides, if the accused were tried jointly, it would be a great hardship to them as they would have to be present for a long period.

Mr. G. D. Naik, who represented accused Nos. 10 and 16, also argued against the accused being tried jointly.

CROWN COUNSEL'S REPLY.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General replying referred in detail to the various points raised by Counsel for defence. He said the accused should be tried jointly, and it was absolutely immaterial whether some of the accused belonged to some particular associations and the rest to others. The chief point to be taken into consideration was that the accused had conspired together. It had been stated that there were distinct groups of the accused but, the Advocate General submitted, a strong connection had been proved between the groups, and he instanced the case of the Mitra Mela and the Abhinava Bharat. It would be no hardship on the accused if they were tried jointly, but it would be a real hardship if they were tried separately. For in the latter case an accused might be tried on the first charge and then if he was to be tried also on the last charge he might have to wait for a long time. Referring to the question of sanction, the Advocate General said that the proceedings were initiated under the sanction of Government. There was nothing in the Act to show that the sanction must be in writing. Under Section 196 the only thing required was the authority, but it was not necessary that it must be in writing. It was a question of fact, and he could prove that sanction had been obtained. The Advocate General then quoted a ruling to show that the court could gather the intention of the Government, while framing the Act, apart from what might actually have been written in the Act. It had been argued that in the complaint filed by Mr. Guider, mention had been made of offences only under Section 121 A, and that therefore the accused could not be tried by the Special Tribunal on charges other than those mentioned in that Act, But if they looked to the substance of the complaint they would find that the offence of waging of war was mentioned. Counsel then referred to other points raised on behalf of the defence.

The hearing was adjourned at this stage.

NASIK MURDER SEQUEL.

Kulkarni Diseminates Sedition.

SENTENCE REDUCED.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao disposed of the appeal of Rangrav Govind Sahasrabudhe, who was convicted of sedition by Mr. A. C. Wild, acting Sessions Judge of Nasik and sentenced to five years' transportation.

Mr. D. R. Patwardhan, appeared for the accused, while the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

It appeared that on January the 2nd last, shortly after the assassination of the Collector of Nasik, a forest round guard named Hassan was staying at the police station of Jayakhela. He had some money of the Forest Department to be sent to head-quarters which he gave to his peon, Amir, to take to accused, the Kulkarni of the village. The peon returned saying that the Kulkarni wished to see him, and accordingly he went to his house where he found the accused with three village revenue Patels and one Narayan, of Shirpurwadi. There the Kulkarni uttered the following words: "A Brahmin boy of ours has killed the Collector of Nasik at the theatre. He was struck down among thousands as the flag of a fort is struck down. Twenty or twenty-two more children have set forth to murder Europeans. This has been done by a small boy. That boy was 18 or 20 years old, but now we adults will turn our attention to it and do the same. It was printed in a newspaper that the Brahmins are to be exterminated. What will Government do to us if we disguise ourselves as Sonars or Shimpis?" The accused then gave the round guard and peon tea and they left his house. Six days later the round-guard reported what he had heard to the range Forest Officer who told him to find out the persons who were present at the conversation. He did so, an enquiry was held by

...rge and about the beginning of ... was filed against the accused. ...used's defence, which was believed by the ...e, was that this was a false case concocted by ...s enemies.

The Sessions Judge, in his judgment, said that no attempt, however, had been made to prove hostility nor had any motive for hostility been proved. The witnesses were not asked about their alleged hostility to the accused, and it seemed unlikely that the round guard who only came to that district in November was actuated by any such motive. Nor did his Honour see in the story the usual indicia of a got up case for the witnesses account of the words used by the accused varied considerably. His Honour was favourably impressed by the demeanour of the round guard and the way he gave his evidence, and on a consideration of all the evidence, his Honour felt no doubt that the accused uttered the words deposed to by the round guard in the presence of his peon.

His Honour next considered the intention of the accused, and said that the words "of ours" in the phrase showed that the accused identified himself with the object of the murderer and the peon had stated that he appeared to approve of the murder. The words "we adults," his Honour observed, appeared to include himself and his hearers or in other words incited them to kill officials like the Collector or Europeans of whom the Government was composed.

After a careful consideration of the evidence, his Honour held that the accused was guilty of the offence. In passing sentence his Honour said that looking to its possible results this offence was not a trivial one when committed by an ordinary individual, and here it was rendered more heinous by two facts, that the accused was a servant of Government and had sinned against his employer, who reposed confidence in him. Accused was a Kulkarni and the Kulkarni was the symbol of Government in his village and a person of power and influence. Such being the case his words were likely to carry more weight than those of an ordinary individual and such offence was bound to be the more dangerous to the body politic. He, therefore, sentenced him as above stated.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships, in disposing of the appeal, said that they agreed with the Sessions Judge that the evidence left no doubt that the words complained of were used by the Kulkarni. No reason was suggested in the evidence why Hassan Khan in particular or other witnesses should concoct a false charge of this seriousness against the village Kulkarni.

It was argued by Mr. Patwardhan that these words did not bring the case within the operation of section 124A, but were only the language of menace and threat. Their Lordships were, however, unable to accept this view of the words. Reading the statement as a whole, their Lordships thought that its clear purport and intent was to bring into hatred the Government by holding out the officers of that Government as persons who ought to be killed or murdered. Their Lordships, therefore, confirmed the conviction.

The sentence, however, appeared to their Lordships excessive. Their Lordships should have no hesitation in reducing it far more considerably than they did, were it not for two circumstances which appeared to their Lordships to require that the punishment should be substantial. Those two circumstances were, first, that the Nasik District was at this time in a state of some excitement connected with the then recent murder of Mr. Jackson, and secondly that the appellant was the Kulkarni of that village, that was to say, he was a man trusted by the Government which he had slandered and by that Government set in authority over the people of his village with whom, therefore, his wicked language would carry weight.

Their Lordships, accordingly, reduced the sentence to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, SEPT. 26.

The Dacca Conspiracy case was resumed to-day at 10-30 a.m. Jyotish Chandra Mukerjee, translator in the police office of the Dy. Inspector-General of Police, examined by Mr Gupta, proved the translations of certain documents.

Moulvi Mohammad Saber, the Dy. Superintendent of Police, Sylhet, examined, stated—"I searched the house of one, Keshirod Chandra Das Gupta, on the 3rd August last." The witness identified the papers seized in the search.

Harkumar Ghosh of Bajrajogini stated:—"I know Nalinikishore Guha I heard about the search of his house on the 3rd August last. I was present when his house was searched on the 3rd August 1908." The witness identified some books and papers containing his signature, and found in that search. Continuing the witness said: "I know one Banga Chandra Guha, who is a relation of Nalini Guha. He was present at the search." The cross-examination was reserved.

Satischandra Chakravarty of Madhyapara stated: "I know Charu Chandra Sen of our village. His house was searched. I was present there, and signed the articles seized. The search was made on the 14th December 1908." The witness identified Charuchundra Sen. The cross-examination was reserved.

Rajkumar Das of Karticpur stated: "I know Rajanikanta Sen Sarkar. His house was searched in my presence on three occasions. I know a book named Matripuja. This book was found in his house."

Witness was tendered for cross-examination when accused Rajani Sarkar asked for the permission of the Court to cross-examine the witness. The Court said that he could not himself cross-examine so long as his pleader was present in Court. The Court then asked his pleader Babu Srish Chandra Chatterji, whether he would cross-examine the witness or not. The pleader having denied, the accused dispensed with the services of his pleader and cross-examined himself.

Being cross examined witness said: "I have heard that Durjay is reading in the second year class in the Cooch Behar College. Durjay and Suremya appeared at the Entrance Examination from the Karticpur School in the same year. I know Durjay was once arrested and then released some days before his examination. I have heard that Rajani Sarkar got a reward from Government. There is enmity between Rajani Sarkar and Umacharan and Annoda Sen."

Bisswar Misra, constable on leave, stated, "I was on special duty with Mr. Samsul Alum who was shot dead in the High Court of Calcutta by a Bengalee boy. The boy was arrested, he was a bhadralok. The Court here rose for lunch. The Court reassembling at 2 p.m. Gaur Chandra Ray of Kapastia stated Nrailokya Chakravartis house was searched in my presence. Letters and other papers were found in the search.

Krista Lal, Pal River Police, Amingouan, stated: I remember the Rajendrapur station dacoity case. I examined the carriage on that occasion and found blood marks there. I went to Rajendrapur in that connection. The witness then deposed about the statement made by Rosh Behari Dutt to the station-master and also stated that he has heard that the statement is missing now.

A COMMISSIONER'S VETO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 26.

The members of the Karimganj District Board, are dissatisfied at the action of the Commissioner of the Surma Valley districts, in vetoing the resolutions and decisions of the Karimganj Board. At a meeting held on the 15th instant, it stated that such interference of the Divisional Commissioner, had a tendency to discourage the official members from showing activity in the affairs of the board, and was inconsistent with the spirit of administration.

PRESIDENTSHIP OF HINDU CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 26.

The "Khalsa Advocate", the English organ of the Sikhs, deplores the acceptance by Baba Gurs Buksh Sing Bedi of the presidentship of the coming Hindu Conference, and says that the Sikhs are distinct from the Hindus and want to be let alone and thinks diplomatic tactics must have been employed to thrust the presidentship on Baba Sahib.

"VORWARTS," the leading Socialistic journal in Berlin, states that Germany's newest Dreadnought will be armed with 14-inch guns.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE following messages which appear in the Australian papers just to hand are later than the last English mail:—

The Awakening East.

REMARKS BY THE "TIMES."

London, Sept. 12.

The "Times" commenting upon the forthcoming Far Eastern tour to be undertaken by the German Crown Prince, remarks:—"Had the Kaiser known the Far East at first hand he would probably have avoided the occassional misconceptions his Asiatic ambitions disclosed in the earlier years of his reign. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that the present ideals of the awakening East include any form of militant aggression outside the Asiatic Continent. A more general diffusion of prosperity among the Asiatic people must ultimately be beneficial to Europe, because it implies an expansion of international commerce. Great Britain should share with India the expense of entertaining the German Crown Prince on his visit to India."

Origin of Cotton Dispute.

London, Sept. 12.

The dispute in the cotton trade in Lancashire was due to the discharge of an operative from the Fern Mill, at Oldham, for refusing to do certain technical work connected with a machine. The operative contended that the task was not mentioned in his list of duties. The officials of the Cardroom Association, according to the employers, refused an invitation to visit the mill and make inquiries. They placed the whole mill on strike without waiting for a joint meeting of employers and employees, and in consequence the Employers' Federation issued an ultimatum declaring that unless the Cardroom Association agreed to arbitration the whole of its members would have to face a lock-out.

The German Scare.

FRENCH ANXIETY FOR BELGIUM.

London, Sept. 9.

"L'Etoile Belge," a Brussels journal, states that military circles in Paris are perturbed over the fact that Germany is building from Malmedy to Savelot, in Rhenish Prussia, a railway that is not justified commercially, thus bringing a vast German military camp into direct communication with Belgium. General Langlois (French) contends that the Belgian army is not strong enough to check any serious aggression from the east.

London, Sept. 10.

M. Lauzanne, editor of the Paris "Matin," urges that in consequence of Germany's naval preparations the French fleet should be concentrated in the North Sea and not in the Mediterranean, particularly in view of the Franco-British understanding.

The Paris "Temps," rebutting the "Matin's" view, states:—"France's task in the event of war will be the defence of the Mediterranean in order to prevent the Austrian and Italian navies, which form the left wing of the Triple Alliance's forces, breaking through the line from Toulon to Bizerta. At the same time, time, the German fleet, which constitutes the Alliance's right wing, must not be allowed to penetrate the English Channel."

London, Sept. 11.

At Wilhelmshaven, in Germany, a photographer, named Linz, was recently arrested on suspicion of his having supplied photographs of fortifications and dockyards to a foreign Power. He was released when a search of his domicile failed to reveal any evidence against him.

French Railway Smash.

London, Sept. 12.

The accident which happened to the Cherbourg railway express at Bemay, in the north-west of France, on Saturday, is attributed to the driver having been travelling at excessive speed in order to make up for lost time. The engine ran off the rails and dragged 12 of the 18 carriages comprising the train for a distance of 170 yards. Seven persons have died as a result of the accident.

A barrister, who was a passenger on the train, was pinned under the wreckage and terribly scalded. On being taken to a hospital he wrote and signed his will, although he was in great agony. He subsequently died.

English Girl Fatally Drugged.

London, Sept. 9.

At Berlin yesterday, ex-Lieut. Jesuitzer was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on a charge of having fatally drugged an English milliner, named Miss Byass, with whom he had eloped. Ella Hintzelberg, Jesuitzer's accomplice in the drugging, was sent to prison for three months.

Black Hand Outrage.

London, Sept. 10.

The Milan correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" tells a remarkable story about Rouveline, who with his wife and family was recently murdered by members of the Black Hand Society at Pellaro, in the South-west of Italy. Rouvolino, it is stated, was implicated with other Italians in a big bank robbery in New York. He was arrested but was released upon consideration of his revealing the names of the ringleaders of the robbery.

When this story became known the residents of Pellaro fearing the vengeance of the Black Hand, refused to assist the police in their efforts to trace the murderers, and even the undertakers were afraid to bury the bodies of the murdered man and his family. The carbineers were obliged to coerce the undertakers and to escort the biers to the cemetery.

Lake Ferry Disaster.

Vancouver, Sept. 9.

The railway car ferry vessel Pere Marquett foundered on Lake Michigan to-day, with the result that 30 persons were drowned. Forty-five others on board were rescued.

The ferry was conveying a freight train across the lake, and during a gale the cars broke loose and ripped the sides out of the vessel. The cars were dropped into the water with a view of lightening the ferry, but the latter was quickly swamped. Wireless telegraphy was resorted to and this brought a number of rescuers.

Lifeboats succeeded in saving 45 persons from the ferry. One lifeboat crashed against a boat from the ferry, and as a consequence two persons lost their lives.

Irish Political Riots.

London, Sept. 9.

At Dundalk (55 miles north of Dublin) yesterday the Redmondities captured a hall in which Mr. Tim Healy, M. P. (O'Brienite), and his brother, Mr. Maurice Healy, were announced to speak. Owing to the terrific uproar that was maintained Mr. Tim Healy addressed his supporters in a small hall. Afterwards he was mobbed, and the windows of the hotel in which he was staying were smashed. Several persons were injured in a baton charge by the police. There are now 600 extra constables in Dundalk.

Remarkable Burglary Story.

London, Sept. 11.

Frederic Duncan (a rubber merchant), Frederic Stokes (a flag and banner maker), and James Davis (a cabdriver) were arrested in London yesterday on a charge of having committed burglary on the premises of Messrs. Wright and Hodgkins, at Birmingham. The authors of the burglary in question by means of an oxyhydrogen blow-pipe pierced half-way through a safe containing £40,000 worth of jewellery. They were then disturbed, and they fled almost without booty, leaving behind them housebreaking implements that had cost £200.

Russian Smugglers Drowned.

London, Sept. 12.

At Batoum, a Russian port on the Black Sea, yesterday, a large sailing boat with 41 smugglers on board capsized, with the result that 23 men were drowned.

Museum Pillaged.

London, Sept. 12.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that thieves yesterday pillaged the museum in Sponza Castle, at Milan, in the north of Italy, and stole 150 gold coins, some of which dated from the Imperial age. They also stole an irreplaceable series of coins illustrating the numismatic history of Milan.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

CAVALRY AND CYCLISTS.

THE course of manœuvres never did run smoothly and alterations are more frequent usually than adherence to the original intention. This is more particularly the case with cavalry, where that valuable piece of official property the horse has to be considered. Already this week the intended operations have been either altered or indefinitely postponed in order to save the horses. It is, of course, one of the foremost duties of any cavalry general to keep his horses in good condition, but in the case of an English cavalry general, with the shadow of the Treasury ever peeping over his left shoulder, it is the very first consideration. If his men do not get trained, if the manœuvres develop into a series of rest days, it matters little provided that no horses are expended. There is much to be said for this point of view. It is enconomical and restful; it is also good for recruiting; but in foreign armies, where the annual manœuvres are considered of great importance from the point of view of training the men and of inuring the horses to stand the fatigue they would experience on active service, they look at the matter somewhat differently. On the face of it, there seems to be a savour of penny wisdom about a policy which spends hundreds of thousands of pounds in maintaining cavalry regiments and of taking them vast distances to their annual training grounds, and then prevent them from undergoing the full quota of training because it might cost an additional two or three thousands. General Allenby is acknowledged to be one of our best cavalry leaders, and his opinion invariably commands respect, not only because he is the commander of the cavalry division, but also because his judgments are known to be sound. It is refreshing to note, therefore, that in issuing his typed appreciations after each field day he makes no attempt to mince his words but criticises all, from brigade commanders down to mere non-commissioned officers with an impartiality and plainness of speaking which cannot but do good. It is somewhat of an innovation, but it would do much good if the practice were more generally adopted throughout the service. The days of academic pow-wows and vapid compliments are past. Keen officers like to be told when and what they have done amiss. It is much to be regretted that the experiment of attaching a squadron of cyclists to the cavalry division could not have been given a somewhat more extended trial than has been the case, but this has proved impossible owing to the fact that the horses of the division have been unable to turn out for more than two days during the week that the experimental squadron has been attached. On those two occasions the cyclists did all that was asked of them, and proved themselves capable of winning a fight afoot, and of keeping up with cavalry awheel across the roughest part of the Plain. It is known, of course, that the Territorial cyclist battalions are intended for the purposes of coast defence in the event of a general mobilisation, and it is in accordance with the Territorial scheme, therefore, that the battalion should carry out their annual training in an area allotted to them in mobilisation; but if next year there is any intention of really seeing of what use well-trained cyclists would be as combatant troops attached to the cavalry, surely it would not be a bad idea to waive the principle for once and take one of our Territorial cyclist battalions—or, better still a brigade of four battalions—for their annual training with the cavalry division for the whole fortnight. Then it would be possible to test them thoroughly and to come to a definite decision. There is another factor which should be taken into account when considering this matter. Primarily, it is true, the cyclists have to watch the coast-line, but once the enemy have effected their landing and are forcing their way inland the cyclists will have to act in conjunction with the mounted brigades. At present this part of their training is entirely neglected.

BOY SCOUTS' LONG MARCH.

Weary and travel-worn, the two Boy Scouts, Roberts and Lewis, who have walked from Cardiff during the past week, and a brother Scout named Blake, who joined them a hundred miles from the start, called at the Mansion House two days ago to deliver personally to the Lord Mayor a letter from the Lord Mayor of Cardiff. The youths, in spite of their long walk, stepped briskly into the saloon, and saluted smartly as Colonel Sir Horatio Davies, the Acting Lord Mayor, made his appearance. Having shaken each youth heartily by the hand, Sir Horatio briefly addressed them. In the name of the Lord Mayor, he gave them a cordial welcome to the City of London, especially on the mission which brought them there—that of delivering from the Lord Mayor of Cardiff a letter to the Lord Mayor of London. It was a great satisfaction to him as an old Volunteer officer of twenty-five years' standing, to see the youth of this country not lacking in patriotism, but taking a forward movement in the defence of their country. The Boy Scout undertaking would do much to advance discipline in the young men of this country, and in time of war they would be able to render admirable service in protecting the hearths and homes of their land. If the nature of the work they performed was such as that demonstrated by their walk from Cardiff to London, he could only say that was arduous and honorable. Their march showed that they had entered into it with spirit, good feeling, and discipline, and he wished the movement every success. He asked them to take back the letter he had the pleasure of handing them to the Lord Mayor of Cardiff, and if they were going to march back—and he thought perhaps they ought not to—Scoutmaster Roberts (briskly): We are going to march all the way back, sir. Sir Horatio Davies: Well, here is the letter, and I wish you every success. The three Scouts then, at Sir Horatio Davies's invitation, partook of light refreshments. In the course, of a subsequent conversation, Scoutmaster Blake, of the south Bloom Pioneer Troop of Devizes, who joined the actual despatch-carrier Roberts and his assistant Lewis at Box, said that at the latter end of their journey, in order to keep the scheduled time, they had walked eighty-five miles without sleeping. "From 10-30 on Monday morning," he said, "we were going all through the day and the night following, and Tuesday till seven in the evening, without sleep; there was no time for that if we wanted to reach the Mansion House, which was our intention, at seven o'clock. Lewis got a bad foot through a nail turning up in his boot, but he stuck to his work. The entire distance we walked was 220 miles, and our daily marches ranged from thirty-two to forty-eight miles. Many times we had to go six or seven miles out of our way in order to avoid capture, and, of course, we slept in barns and all sorts of places. Roberts is 19, Lewis 20, and I am 22. I have walked about 120 miles, and done the secretarial work, which was quite considerable as we had to keep in daily touch with the Lord Mayor of Cardiff, the local Scout Headquarters, to call at the police stations, and answer newspaper correspondents' questions."

AVIATION AND WAR.

The French army, which has already some thirty aeroplanes in its possession, has given orders for thirty more, to be delivered as soon as possible. The new order is for ten Bleriot monoplanes and twenty Farman biplanes, seven of which are to be capable of carrying two passengers, besides the pilot. General Roques, who is at the head of the Military Aviation Department, has drawn up the conditions for a typical army aeroplane. The two principal points are that the aeroplane must be capable of carrying a weight of 660lb. and make a single flight of 180 miles. Some allowance will be made for machines produced this year, but the 1911 model must come up fully to these requirements. The minimum speed must be thirty-six miles per hour. In order to stimulate the inventiveness of constructors, tenders will be invited for 1911, and a prize of £4,000 will be offered to the builder of the best military aeroplane. Out of the thirty new machines ordered, the ten Bleriot monoplanes will be finished within a month, and the twenty Farman biplanes will all be delivered in three months. By the end of the year, therefore, the French aeroplane flotilla will be doubled. Apart from the prize for the best 1911 model, the army authorities have further decided to pay a premium for the fastest flier. This is to be calculated on the following plain. A machine going at the rate of thirty-eight miles per hour will be paid 30,000f, and a machine capable of going sixty miles per hour will be 50,000f. The successful constructor will receive an order for at least twenty aeroplanes, payable at that price. Should the State consider it more advantageous to build the machines itself it will reserve the right to do so, and will pay a premium of 10 per cent. of the estimated value on each machine. Thus, a builder who furnishes a model estimated as worth 40,000f, because its speed is fifty miles per hour, would first receive an order for twenty machines, and would afterwards be entitled to a premium of 4,000f for every machine built by the State. One of the leading aeroplane builders has consented to these conditions, and it is probable that they will be generally accepted as the terms appear to be very liberal. The object of the authorities is to offer every possible encouragement to the creation of the typical aeroplane for the army.

ARMY HORSES.

Every year a large number of additional horses are required for use during the Army manœuvres, and of those a large proportion are drawn from London. A number, however, are obtained from different parts of England, and, year by year, the question of the provision of such horses becomes more pressing. The horses have to be thoroughly seasoned, well-trained animals, ranging from six to nine years, and a great majority have been driven in passenger omnibuses vans, and cars. The number of such horses which are available for military purposes is gradually diminishing with the result that the provision of an adequate number in time of war is a matter which is of extreme national importance. The extra horses to the number of 5,000 in all, which are required for the autumn manœuvres, are being supplied to the War Office under contract by Messrs. Thomas Tilling (Ltd.), the London General Omnibus Company and the Associated Omnibus Company, in so far as the Aldershot Command is concerned. For the Southern and Eastern Commands they are supplied by Messrs. Wort and Way, Government contractors of Salisbury in conjunction with the three firms above referred to. For Aldershot 3,000 animals are required, and for the other commands 2,000. Before the horses are accepted they have to undergo a close examination by specially-appointed Army officers. A portion of the inspection took place on Saturday when the officers visited the stables of the three London companies. On the two days they saw over 3,000 horses. On Monday the inspection of the largest number took place at Messrs. Tilling's Riding School at Peckham. The horses good serviceable animals were paraded in batches before the inspecting officers and each one was closely examined in turn. Almost the whole of those inspected at the stables of the three companies were passed and they were then numbered ready for despatch. The inspection lasted several hours and will be continued during the week. In the course of yesterday afternoon a number of the animals were sent in batches varying from five pairs to 220 pairs to the various London termini for transport to the stations at the scene of the manœuvres. Between five and 7-30 this morning there was a busy scene at Nine Elms Station when 500 horses were entrained.

OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT.

The Official Secrets Act, under which Lieutenant Helm is charged, was passed in 1889 during the administration of the late Marquis of Salisbury. Imprisonment, not exceeding one year, with or without hard labour, or a fine, or both may be inflicted upon any person who, for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information, enters or is in any place belonging to the Crown, being a fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp, ship, office, or other like place, in which he is not entitled to be. Similar penalties are provided for those who may obtain any document plan, &c., or knowledge to which he is not entitled or takes without lawful authority, any sketch or plan, or when outside any place of the kind mentioned belonging to the Crown, takes, or attempt to take, sketches, plans, &c. The same punishment may be awarded to anyone who gives information to these who in the interest of the state ought not to know it. But if a person having illegally obtained information of the sort contemplated by the Act communicates, or intends to communicate it to a foreign State, the crime, instead of being a misdemeanour, becomes a felony, and the offender may be sent to penal servitude for life, or for any period not less than three years, or for not more than two years' imprisonment, with or without hard labour. The remaining clauses of the Act deal mainly with offences by persons holding posts under the Crown, who, according to the gravity of the affair, may be treated as guilty of either misdemeanour or felony and punished by fine or imprisonment up to one year in the former case, or up to penal servitude for life in the latter. Those who incite others to these crimes or liable to the same penalties as though they had committed them themselves. This important Act is very widely drawn, and covers practically every imaginable kind of espionage or betrayal of official secrets.

ALCOHOL AND THE ARMY.

During the grand army manœuvres, which begin in East Prussia on Thursday, the Emperor has ordered that only non-alcoholic beverages are to be served to him, as he has found from experience that they enable him better to withstand the strain of spending the greater part of the day in the saddle. He has also called upon the troops to cut down their indulgence in spirituous liquors to the lowest possible point. This exhortation is all the more in place since statistics show that, in consequence of the rising consumption of alcohol in the army the number of soldiers whom it has been necessary to discharge for heart affections has increased tenfold.

For the many foreign officers who will be his guests the Emperor will, however, take a plentiful supply of wines. These will be transported in the kitchen motor-train, which this year will be used for the first time. It also carries a marquee with a collapsible table and chairs, and plate, crockery, and glass for twelve persons. Two new transportable houses have also been constructed for the accommodation of the Sovereign in case the development of the operations should render it necessary for him to pass the night away from his headquarters. The Emperor has had a temple in the Greek style, of his own design, erected at Donaueschingen, as a memorial of his many visits to Prince Furstenberg. It stands in the Schloss grounds, where the water from what is quite arbitrarily called "the source of the Danube," flows through a drainpipe into the river Brigach. A fountain erected in front of the Schloss by Prince Furstenburg already commemorates, as its inscription says, "The feelings of profound and respectful gratitude" occasioned by the first visit of the Emperor and Empress and Princess Victoria Louise.

CHESS ASSOCIATION FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you are doubtless aware, the Championship Chess Tournament for India will be held this year at the Allahabad Exhibition. A number of chess enthusiasts, whether as competitors or spectators, will have gathered together for the occasion, and it has been proposed that we should utilise the opportunity for the formation of a permanent Chess Association. An equally favourable opportunity may never recur again, and I for one would be very glad to see the idea realised.

The proposal is that we should have a central organisation with correspondents in all the principal chess centres, and that we should, if possible, start an Indian Chess Magazine on the lines of the well-known British Chess Magazine published in England. We should thus be able to get into touch with the many good players that we know are scattered about through India.

There are many ways in which such an Association would prove useful. Even if it confined itself to arranging an annual Championship Tournament, it would justify its existence. But it need not necessarily be limited to this laudable object. It might arrange Correspondence Tourneys or Problem Competitions, and it would afford a medium for the publication of games that might be considered worthy of record. If, again, we are able to support a monthly or quarterly publication of our own, the field of operations would be still further widened.

I need not dwell on the humanising influence of the game itself, or, indeed, of all manly and intellectual games. Chess, in particular, appeals with equal force to the European and Indian, and I can recall many of my most intimate friendships that originated over the Chessboard or in the Polo and Cricket fields. Others must have had similar experiences.

It would be premature on my part to go further into details at present, but we are anxious that those interested may know that there will be a Meeting held at the Allahabad Exhibition on "Saturday, the 24th December, at 9 30 p.m." when the above matters can be fully discussed. Many, I know, for one reason or another, will be prevented from attending the Meeting or the Tournament which will follow during the Christmas week; but I shall be happy to collect any suggestions on the subject which may be forthcoming and repeat them when the opportunity arrives.

If, on the other hand, you are likely to be present at the Meeting, I trust we shall have time to discuss the question on the spot.

May I venture, in conclusion, to ask you to assist, so far as you may be able, in the Tournament itself. Its organisers are very anxious to make it a success from every point of view, and have spared no pains in their endeavours to attain this result. I hope that their disinterested efforts will meet with the approval they deserve.—Yours, etc.,

YAWAR HUSAIN KHAN,
Prince.

The Palace, Palanpur, (N. Gujerat) Sept. 4.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Bombay Rovers' Tournament.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY F. C.

The replay between the above teams in the Rovers tournament, attracted another large gathering to the Cooperage on Monday evening. Both sides made a couple of alterations in the elevens which played on Saturday last, Abbott and Elliot taking the places of Hargreaves and Vidal for the Gymkhana, and Maurice and Dickson those of Osborne and Tweddle for the B. F. C. The football displayed on this occasion was hardly up to the standard of that exhibited on Saturday evening, but, however, was exciting at intervals, especially up to the scoring of the first goal for the B. F. C., in the second half. After that the Gymkhana fell away, and were kept on the defensive during the remainder of the game. For the Gymkhana Watts and Wilmott, both played well at back, the former especially so in the initial half. Their halves, however, were very scraggy in their movements, and did not at all play up to their usual form. Cuppar and Brooke were the most noticeable of the forwards, on several occasions putting in some very neat pieces of work. The others were altogether too slow. Walker, although not too severely tested, again played a good game for the B. F. C., as likewise did Chapman and C. Templeton at back. Kaye was the best of the halves, and Pack and Woolley of the forwards, the former being undoubtedly the best forward on the field.

Maurice kicked off for the B. F. C., the ball being taken down by Harwood and Woolley and the latter forcing Wilmott to concede a corner, which however, was fruitless. The Gymkhana now took the ball towards their opponents' goal, but Chapman and Templeton were on the qui vive, and made several fine clearances. The Gymkhana at this period of the game played their best football, and Walker had to clear on three or four occasions, the shots however not being of a very dangerous character. The B. F.C. forwards now got going, but Watts was too good for them, his kicking being splendid, and time after time he robbed the opposing forwards and sent the ball to the vicinity of their goal. On one occasion, Brooke receiving had very hard luck with an excellent attempt, which just skimmed the wrong side of the post. Play after this was of rather an even nature until the whistle blew for half-time, the scoring board being blank.

Resuming play the Gymkhana forwards from the kick off, took the ball towards their opponents' goal, Chapman clearing well, and Maurice obtaining passed neatly to Harwood, who ran down the wing, and outpacing Wilmott banged in a stinging shot, which Lewin just managed to clear. Immediately afterwards the Gymkhana forced a corner, which being well placed by Evans, caused a melee to take place in front of Walker, and Cuppar eventually obtaining, put in a shot which luckily for the B. F. C. struck Walker in the face, and was afterwards cleared. This was very hard lines for the Gymkhana. A few minutes later Pack after eluding Sims, was badly fouled by one of the opposing backs, and the resultant free-kick being nicely placed by C Templeton, Pack opened the scoring with a shot which completely beat Lewin, fifteen minutes from time. Five minutes later the same player meeting a centre from Harwood, and dodging Wilmott, steadied himself, and with a well-judged kick contributed the second goal. Brooke hereabouts made a good attempt to get through, but unfortunately overan the ball, and Chapman returning it well up the field, Woolley passed neatly to Harwood, The latter player centred well to Pack, whose shot hit the post and reboarded into play, and Meaurice being well up had no difficulty in scoring the third goal for his side. The ball was still in the near vicinity of the Gymkhana goal when time arrived, with the B F C victorious by three goals to nil.

Result:—

Bombay F C.............................. 3
Bombay Gymkhana........................ 0

Teams:—

BOMBAY F C:—Goal: Walker; backs: C Templeton and Chapman; half-backs: Brooker: Kaye and H Templeton; forwards: Harwood, Woolley, Maurice, Pack and Dickson.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA:—Goal: Lewin; backs, Watts and Wilmott; half-backs: Sims, Johnston; and Barrett; forwards: Evans, Brooke, Cuppar, Abbot and Elliot.

This evening the Royal Dublin Fusiliers oppose the Lincolns in the Semi-final, on the Cooperage.

SIRHIND BOXING TOURNAMENT.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS, 2ND ROUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

Sergt Ricketts, Middlesex Regiment vs Pte Simmonds, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Ricketts retired in the first round.

Gunner Trevett No 9 MB R G A vs Sergt Sinker, King's Own, the Gunner retired in third round.

Gunner Evans, W Battery R H A vs Sergt Arthurs, Inniskilling Dragoons. Evans gave in in the 2nd round.

Pte Delaney, Leist Regt vs Shoeing Smith Ryan, 10th Royal Hussars. Ryan knocked out in first round.

Pte Grant, Seaforth Highlanders vs Pte Bain, Black Watch. Grant knocked his man out in the first round.

Pte Arnold, South Wales Borderers vs Pte Ward, Connaught Rangers, Arnold went down in the second round, time saved him. He was counted out in the last round.

Lce Corpl Watts, Inniskilling Dragoons vs Pte Powell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Level fight. In the extra round Powell won.

Pte Blythe, Black Watch, vs Corpl Jaggard, Inniskilling Dragoons. Blythe won on points.

LIGHT WEIGHTS, 3RD ROUND.

Lce Corpl Fisher, Royal Welsh Fusiliers vs Pte Stewart, Black Watch. Fisher won on points.

Pte Hurley, South Wales Borderers vs Pte O'Laughlin, Leinster Regt. Hurley proved the better man.

Pte Walsh, Leinster Regt vs Gunner Smallman, No 9 M B R G A Smallman knocked out in the 2nd round.

Pte Norman scratched to Pte Jones, both of the South Wales Borderers.

Lce Corpl Galvin, Royal Munster Fusiliers, bye.

Lance Corpl Brown, Black Watch, scratched to Pte Davy, Seaforth Highlanders.

Pte Saunders, Northumberland Fusiliers, vs Pte O'Dea, Connaught Rangers, Good fight. O'Dea won after extra round.

Pte Annison, Middlesex Regt vs Pte Retson, Black Watch. Annison knocked out in the first round.

Pte West, Connaught Rangers vs Pte Bates York and Lancs, Bates won. West put up good fight.

Pte Haggart, Black Watch vs Sergt Arthurs, Inniskilling Dragoons. Arthurs won.

Pte Coombes, Royal Welsh Fusiliers vs Pte Mortimer Royal Barkshire Regt. Mortimer knocked out in the first round.

Sergt Stock, Royal Welsh Regiment vs Pte Mc Carthy, Connaught Rangers. Stock the holder knocked out in the first round.

Lce Corpl Bowker, Royal Munster Fusiliers vs Pte Griffiths, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The fight was stopped in favour of Bowker.

Pte Cunningham Black Watch vs Pte Wood, Inniskilling Dragoons Fight was stopped in Woods' favour in the first round.

Pte Scott Black Watch scratched to Lce Corpl Orman, South Wales Borderers.

Pte Farmel, King's Dragoons Guards vs Pte Coogan Leinster Regt. Coogan won on points.

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BOMBAY GOLF WEEK.

Poor Scoring on First Day.

THE Royal Bombay Golf Club yesterday morning commenced their annual golf week with a scratch competition against "Bogey" for both Senior and Junior players. Owing to the recent heavy rain, the links were in anything but good condition, especially through the green, it being a great matter of luck as to what sort of "lie" the ball was found in. Consequently the returns made were not up to the average, and in the Senior Class no competitor even succeeded in being all square with Bogey. His score for the nine holes in the senior class is 40 and ever with the course in good condition this is difficult to beat. On yesterday's ... Coombs and Jessop lead with one hole down. The latter player started none too well as he lost the first two holes and crossed the road two down. He then won two out of the next four holes losing the eight and getting a half at the last hole. Coombs missed a short pull at the first hole for a half and was one down at the fourth tie. Winning the long hole in five, he halved the seventh. He had a good shot just over the green at the eight, but found his ball buried and overran the hole with his approach shot. So the last hole he made a good drive and approach, and holing a long putt won the hole in three. E. M. F. Nicholson, who was third, was not driving well, but he got in some good approach shots, winning the fifth and the eighth holes in three each. Roberts started hardly being 2 down on crossing the road, he then halved the next five holes with the "Colonel" and taking five to the last hole was three down. Results of first day's play:—

Seniors.	Result.
E. E. Coombs	1 down
J. W. Jessop	1 „
E. M. F. Nicholson	2 „
A. L. S. Roberts	3 „
R. C. Lowndes	3 „
L. B. Ward	4 „
R. Kidd	4 „
H. F. Busch	4 „
R. D. England	5 „
C. A. Russ	5 „
A. C. H. Maclean	5 „
E. Ferrers Nicholson	6 „
A D Clarke	6 „
Capt Nicholls	6 „
R Aitken	7 „
H R T Lattey	7 „
P J Arnot	8 „
E P Comber	8 „
S N Powell	8 „

Bogey's score for the Junior competition has been fixed by the Committee at 44 for the nine holes and most of the competitors could do very little against this. Hart, however, played a steady round and at one time was two up on the "Colonel." He came to grief at the long hole to which he took seven strokes, and also lost the eight hole in four, but halving the last in five he ended "all square." Sanderson, fresh from a trip home where he has been playing a good deal of golf, second. He halved six holes and lost three. The rest of the competitors in this class all faced badly and one player did not even halve one hole. The results of the first day's play were:—

Juniors.	Result.
H E Hart	All square
P M D Sanderson	3 down
C Thomson	4 „
P W Cresswell	6 „
L C Margoliouth	7 „
H J Shaw	7 „
F Mann	7 „
A S Orr	8 „
H B Murray	8 „
P H Retallack	8 „
E H Macdonald	8 „
J A Cherry	8 „
R G Abbott	8 „
E B Ouseley	8 „
E Hargreaves	8 „
W J Nicoll	9 „

POONA RACES.

Horses Left In.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 26.

2nd Meeting, 2nd day, Wednesday, 28th Sept. 1910. Horses left in after declaration of forfeit:—

Stewards Purse 1 1-2 miles—Hilarity 9-13, Oakton 9-2, Five Crowns 8-13, Winkfields Gerard 7-12, Mafoota 7-4 and Young Melton 6-10.

BEDOUIN PLATE,—1 1-4 miles—Precious 9-13, Sir Visto 8-13, Parliament 8-10, Hardi 8-7, Winchester 8-7, Balmoral 8-6, Pamous 8-4, Durma 8-2, Tajilmooluk 7-12, Alma 7-10 and Antica 7-7.

TALEGAON PLATE,—7 furlongs—Dumbra 9-5, Company 8-7, Good shot 8-2, Grey Falcon 7-13, Little panaya 7-7 and Sir Jamal 7-5.

LAWN PLATE—About 5 furlongs—Tashreet 10-5. Jehangir 9-12, Salanic 9-6, Mountain King 9-3, Creditor 9-1, Minerva 9-8, Mudkoor 8-6, Shanwar 7-12, Hishan 7-10, Maimoon 7-8, Chechan 7-6, Saeed 7-5, Sherif 7-4, Affreed 7-0, and Nishan 7-0.

COLONIAL PLATE—1 mile—Lady Nannie 8-11. The Missus 9-4, Cheeky 8-13, Runaway Girl 8-9, Wild Boer 8-8, Encourage 8-0 and Colightly 7-11, Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 6 pounds.

SEPTEMBER PLATE—about 5 furlongs—Lumination 10-12, Castalia 8-2, Killa 8-0, Chivalry 8-0, Lord. Carlyon 8-11, Rose of Malta 7-11, Danseuse 7-10, Lady Spring 7-9. Bonny Bey 7 9, and Sequent 6-12,

CRICKET.

P. & O. VS. ARMY AND NAVY STORES.

A cricket match was played on Saturday last between the above teams, which ended in a win for the P & O by 63 runs. Paes and Pai for the P & O bowled remarkably well, taking five wickets each. The following are the scores:—

P. & O.

Standage, c Longland, b Barker	11
Shepherd, c Sequeira, b Kelly	3
Pai, c Richer, b Longland	30
Hodgson, c Richer, b Barker	5
Kendall, b Longland	11
Janion, b Longland	0
Croxford, run out, b Barker	2
Whitcombe, b Kelly	13
Paes, l-b-w, b Longland	7
De Souza, b Longland	1
Gujanan, not out	1
Extras	10
Total	94

ARMY & NAVY STORES.

Kelly, b Pai	6
Balaram, c Paes, b Pai	0
Barker, c Janion, b Paes	1
W L Longland, b Paes	2
Richer, b Paes	4
Forbes, c Paes, b Pai	2
Hill, not out	4
C D Longland, b Paes	0
Rath, b Pai	0
Sequeira, b Paes	1
Pereira, b Pai	5
Extras	6
Total	31

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HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

For Judgment on Motion.

882-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Furdonji Ardeshir Cursetji Unwalla P.

546-10 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Gungabai widow and other Pestonji R K and Co Mansookial J and H

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposals.

Long Causes.

404-10 Raghawayn B and N Bai Motibai widow vs Ben Hamobai alias Dhunbai widow Captain and V Part heard.

435-09 Tyabji D and Co Deepchand Balchand and another vs Gangabisson Girdharlal Motichand and D Part heard.

Short Cause.

810-10 Captain and V R D Sethna vs Devji Damoodar

Long Causes.

121-0 Daphtary F and D Bai Manibai vs Bai Jamnabai widow and another Madhowji K and Co.

480-0 Thakerdas and Co Pestonji H J Rustomji vs Bai Meherbai Unvalla and P.

250-0 Unvalla and P Meherbai vs Pestonji S J Rustomji Thakerdas and Co

240-09 Mulla and M Yeshwantrao Savelram Gaikawar vs The B B and C I Ry Coy Crawford B and Co.

433-10 Madhowji K and Co Jadhowji Morarji vs Vassanji Meghji and Co a firm Motichand and D.

434-10 Jehangir and S Heptulla Esufally and others vs Meister Lucius and Briening Co Ld Craigie B and Co.

886-09 Ardeshir H D and Co Shapurji Framji Golah vs Homi Nuserwanji Ardeshir Wadia Wadia G and Co.

440-09 N B Vakil Balkrishna Sakaram vs Sakaram Sarabji and others Jehangir G and B

133-09 Little and Co Charles William Wallace and others vs Chimandas Bhojulal Desai and another Malvi H M and R.

375-15 Unwalla and P Jivraj Ruttonsey and Co vs Anantopa Venkapati Devji and others In person. Jehangir M and S.

125-09 Thakerdas and Co Khimji Assur Virji vs The Shri Baldeo Mills Ld and others Mulla and M.

870-08 Payne and Co Ramchand Koopa and another vs Bhimji Manji Hande and others S B Mehta

14-10 Unwalla and P Maneckji Rustomji Vagipela vs Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy Bt. and others Wadia G Co.

Testamentary Suit.

3-10 Madhowji K and Co Gangabai widow vs Rukminibai D J Mantri.

Long Causes.

1017-08 Unwalla and P Pestonji Bomanji Billimoria vs S J Tellery of Munchersha and N

694-01 Manssookhlal J and H Gangabai widow and others vs by Bai Santokibai widow and others Thakerdas and Co Craigie B and Co Dickshit D and Co Daphtary F and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

213-10 Payne and Co Shivlaksha Ruttonji Bomanji vs H Hagarth and Sons Craigie B and Co

228 10 Bhaishanker K G Liladhar and Co vs Shamji Jivraj.

568-10 Payne and Co The Anilin Farben and Extract Fabricken Vermal Johan Rudalf Geigja the firm vs Hyderally Cassamji Sons and Co Jehangir M and S.

710-10 Kanga and S Nursey Virji vs Shirpal Jugonath and others Nanu and Co.

712-10 Nadirsha and D Jamalbhoy Mahomed vs Sakirbhoy Chotabhoy Bicknell M and R

761-10 Kanga and S Purshotam and Sons vs Gordhan Jugonath.

775-10 Pestonji R K and Co Mohichand Devchand vs Nawabjada Nasuralakhan Craigie B and Co.

780-10 Inperason Ochavlal Kalidas and others vs MTila Tyabally Shaikh Budrudin.

814-10 Mehta and D Shambulal Lullidas vs Girdharlal Balbhukandas.

Undetended New Long Causes.

656-13 Thakordas and Co F Fisher and Co vs Charles Andrew Carhter and others.

66-10 Shamrao M and H Nagardas Purshotam vs Kapadia Bros.

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

979-08 Motichand and D Yemnabai widow vs Nanabhoy Sadanand and others C P D'Cunha Malvi H N Part heard,

647-09 Smitham B and Co Parbhakar Bhowram vs Essaji Moosaji Jehangir and S Part-heard.

440-10 Jehangir M and S Mahomedally Hassanally vs The Manakji Petit Mfg Coy Ld Craigie B and Co.

468-08 Payne and Co Shanker Chinnaj vs Dhondiba Panduji and others Khunderao L and M Raghavaya B and N Unwalla and P.

324-10 Thakurdas and Co Sapoorji B Bharucha vs Rajoo Babaji Bhaisanker K and G.

814-08 Motichand and D Salebhoy Esoofally vs Abdool Hoosain Rajbhoy and others Mehta Motichand and D.

391-09 Bhaisanker K and G Madhowji Luxmandas vs Price Wills and Reeves a firm Little and Co.

106-09 Payne and Co Ramalal Ramkaran vs Shivramdas Shrikissan Captain and V.

352-09 Motichand and D Icharam Motilal vs Heptoola Hyderally and another Khunderao L and M

738-07 Raghavaya B and N Hirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and another Khunderao L and M.

321-09 Edgelow G W and Co Sapoorji Sorabji vs The Fraser Ice Mg Coy Ld Thakerdas and Co

203-08 Jehangir M and S Moolabai widow vs Busriprasad Tikaram S A Tyabji

951-08 Madhowji K and C Ragunath Balaji vs Purshotam Morarji and another Edgelow G W and Co Daptary F and D

496-10 Sabnis and G Laloo Pandoo Vardhavkar vs Krishnaji Ballaji Khardpe Jehangir M and S

521-10 Payne and Co Chaganlal Gulabchand and Co the firm vs Dawoodbhoy Chandabhoy and another Ardeshir H D and Co

839-10 Malvi H M and R The Indian Agency Coy Ld vs Ramjimal Harjimal the firm Mulla and M

501-10 Payne and Co Nusserwanji Maneckshaw Marshall vs Gosvami Shri Deokinandana Charayanji Govind Lalji Maharaj Little and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice ROBERTSON.)

Summary Suit for Hearing in Chamber.

816-10 Pestonji R K and Co Merwanji Dhunjibhoy Jeegibhoy vs Goolam Hoosain Esaji

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

1,117 09 Smitham B and Co Rupsji Madhowji vs Adamji Hyderally Mulji and K

Long Cause.

638-08 Tyabji D and Co Balkrishna Chivlal and others vs Girdharlal Akberam Mulla and M.

Commercial Cause.

395-10 Malvi H M and R Mathursprasad Beerarprasad vs Framji Nusserwanji Captain Payne and Co Part heard

Long Causes.

63-09 Khunderao L and M Jadhouji Narayandas vs Virajlal Govindji and others Malvi H M and R Motichand and D Jeh G and B Little and Co

1,066-08 Shroff D and D The Oriental Agency Coy Ld vs Wasoodev Narayen Kothare Chitnis M and M

941-09 Jamshedji R and D K M Kothare vs Mohanlal Poonjabhoy and others Edgelow G W and Co Smitham B and Co.

429-09 Sabnis and G Narayen Ramji Chaman and another vs Dinanath Ramji Chaman and others Chitnis M and M Jamshedji K and D Matubhoy J and M

72-09 Jamshedji R and D Dayashanker Khemchand vs Dhunji Narandas and another Dickshit D and S.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BY THE WAY.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE CAPE.

The approaching visit to South Africa of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught is a reminder that this is by no means the first visit of Royalty to the sub-continent. Fifty years ago Prince Alfred, the second son of Queen Victoria, spent two months in the Cape Colony and Natal, when he was a midshipman in H. M. S. "Euryalus." The Prince made an extensive tour through South Africa and when in Maritzburg witnessed a Kaffir dance on a gigantic scale, and laid the foundation-stone of a town hall which was rebuilt in 1901 and opened by the King when Prince of Wales. Prince Alfred's name is perpetuated in Alfred County one of the divisions of Natal, formerly known as Noman's Land.

KING GEORGE'S TOUR.

In 1901 the present King and Queen visited South Africa, as it was the wish of Queen Victoria that "they should see for themselves the Greater Britain beyond the seas over which they should one day be called to rule." They had previously been to Australia for the purpose of opening the first Federal Parliament. A monument to the memory of the Volunteers who fell in the Boer War was unveiled by his Royal Highness in Pietermaritzburg, and at Capetown an interesting ceremony was the installation of the Prince as Chancellor of the University of the Cape of Good Hope.

AN ANCIENT CHAPEL.

Lincoln's Inn Chapel, which was recently, for the first time for a couple of centuries, the scene of a wedding, the bride being a daughter of Mr. Justice Eve, was built in the far-away days of the first James. Inigo Jones was its architect. Dr. Donne laid the first stone and preached the consecration sermon: and, it is said, Ben Jonson used his trowel in its building. The crypt under the chapel, like the cloisters in the Temples was built as a place for the students and barristers of the Inn "to walk in and talk and confer their learnings." Pepys tells of his going to Lincoln's Inn "to walk under the chapel, by agreement." The crypt also served the purpose of a burial-place for the Benchers of the Inn; and among the once learned who sleep there are Thurloe, Cromwell's Secretary of State, William Prynne, and the Puritan Baxter.

THE COUNTESS TOLSTOY.

Much has been written about Tolstoy; a great deal less about his wife. The "World's Work" says that for years past the Countess has been the actual proprietor of Yasnaya Polyana. She has also been, since Tolstoy renounced his claims, the publisher of his books. She is, undoubtedly, a woman of remarkable character and nobility of mind, and her patience and kindness to the Prophet have been wonderful. She has been at once his wife, his mother, his amanuensis, and his man of business." She is much younger than Tolstoy. "The bridegroom was thirty-four and the bridge eighteen."

HER PARENTAGE.

The countess's father was of German extraction, the name being Behrs. The curious manner in which the proposal of marriage was made is well known. It happened just like Levin's proposal to Kitty in "Anna Karenina." Although possessed of no mean intellect herself, she has from the first, through all manner of trials, believed in her husband, moulded herself to him, helped him at every turn, taught herself to be his confidant and counsellor, without losing her own independence and the will to assert her diverging views, where such occasionally occurred.

INTELLECTUAL SHEFFIELD.

Sheffield, where the British Association met, though connected in the popular mind with sordid manufactures, is not without intellectual and literary traditions. James Montgomery, the poet, so savagely "slated" by Macaulay, was a Sheffield journalist. Montgomery was made of sterner stuff than Keats, and, so far from being "snuffed out by an article," died at a great age in receipt of a Civil List pension. More arresting, in view of the resurrected ghost of Protection, is the name of Ebenezer Elliott, the fierce "Corn Law Rhymer." His ferocious invectives were inspired by the fact that he well knew the poor folk to whom the iniquitous Corn Laws meant always hunger and sometimes starvation. Elliott's memory is preserved at Sheffield by a splendid statue in Weston Park.

THE MARY WASHINGTON BIBLE.

The Ladies' Association at Mount Vernon has recently made an important addition to the collection of Washington relics there—the "Mary Washington Bible," the family Bible of Washington's parents. The book, which is well authenticated, is, according to the "Sunday at Home," much worn from long usage, and the title and some other leaves are missing. The manuscript record of births and deaths, partly in the early handwriting of George Washington, is passed down upon a leaf of text. After the death of Mary Washington the Bible passed into the possession of her daughter Betty who had married Fielding Lewis.

THE HUMAN HAIR MARKET.

The market in human hair is, according to a writer in "Chambers's Journal," far more extensive than many suppose. The greater bulk comes from the south-eastern cornor of Bohemia. In this region the human hair market is a familiar sight, and the preparation of the material is quite a large industry. The native supply is supplemented by large cargoes from China. The Chinese hair, as is well known, is intensely black, and as such is of no value. Upon its arrival at the factory, therefore, the first process is to change its characterstic colour. This is accomplished by bleaching it in a solution of hydrogen peroxide. Afterwards the hair is sorted according to its length and grade, dyed, and finally finished in any shade desired by the customer.

THE 'BIORONTGENOGRAPH."

A few months ago an attempt was made to enlist the cinematograph in the services of literature, with a view to producing bioscopic books, the characters of which, on pressure of a button, would speak and move about, just as they did in the books with which the hero of one of Mr. Wells's romances beguiled his hours of tedium. The experiment, we are glad to say, was unsuccessful; but it was sufficient to indicate the range of permutations and combinations to which our latest scientific inventions are amenable. Now, the cinematograph has again asserted the practical side of its nature—this time in the interests of medicine. Two Munich doctors are credited with having invented a machine, which combines the active principle of the X-ray with that of the cinematograph in such a way as to "secure moving pictures of the organs of the human body." The practical possibilities of the "biorontgenograph," as the machine is called, may best be left to the conjecture of doctors. From the patient's point of view we are inclined to believe that the most serious obstacle to its success is the name it bears.

ODD SHAVING HABITS.

It is said that of men who shave themselves not one in fifty can use the razor with both hands. There is the president of a trust company in New York who, he tells his friends, always shaves himself standing in a corner of the room and facing the wall. He was a poor country boy, and like most boys, bought a razar on the sly. There was no mirror in his bedroom, and rather then let his people know what he was about, he faced the wall and scraped away by sense of feeling. Once accustomed to this method he never needed a glass. There is a United States Senator, formerly a farmer, who for many years shaved himself sitting on a milking stool, and looking at his reflection in a bucket of water. That was what he did as a boy and man on the farm, and he says that he couldn't shave standing up.

Telegrams from Chattanooga, Tennessee, report that the American Bar Association, at its annual meeting, has begun the hearing of charges laid against Mr. Joseph Hodges Choate, who was American Ambassador to England for six years before Mr. Whitelaw Reid. The allegations against Mr. Choate, who is now in his seventy-nine year, are that he has disgraced and dishonoured the American Bar by grossly neglecting the interests of his clients, causing a loss of nearly a million dollars to those clients. The object of the proceedings is to disbar Mr. Choate, who graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1854, and was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in the following year. During his career Mr. Choate has figured in many of the most famous cases in the American courts. Mr. Choate is an honorary Bencher of the Inner Temple.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE CORONATION SALTCELLARS.

Visitors to the Tower of London may possibly recall the beautiful gold saltcellars which constitute a feature of the regalia of the Crown in the Jewel House. These have been used at the Coronation banquets ever since the reign of Charles II. During the late King's reign an interesting old print was discovered at Windsor Castle, showing the design of these Coronation saltcellars, and from this it was very evident that for the last 200 years the saltcellars had been used in an inverted position. It seems that the authorities were deceived by the fact that each of the cellars in question had what were taken to be feet, but which, in reality, were nothing more than ears attached to the upper rim. Believing them to be feet, the officials had not only turned the saltcellars upside down, but they had inserted a small silver bowl in each of the hollow ends. King Edward, whose personal interest in all matters of detail was well known, was most interested in the discovery, and at once sent direction to the Tower commanding that the mistake of centuries should be rectified.

ROYALTIES WHO PAWN THEIR JEWELS.

Apropos of the news from Lisbon that a creditor of Queen Maria Pia, the grandmother of King Manuel, has recently brought an action against her Mejesty in the Civil Courts for the payment of some old debts, it is interesting to note that several heads of Royal houses have, before now, had need to resort to the friendly assistance of those gentlemen who carry on their business under the familiar three balls. The ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz pawned all his crown jewels for a million francs at the "Mont de Piete" at Paris, and they were only just redeemed by the Moorish Government in time to prevent their being sold amongst other unredeemed goods. The Sword of State, which is regarded in Servia as a sacred relic, was also pawned by a former king—while one well-known European monarch found himself in such straitened circumstances that the famous house of Attenborough once, temporarily, had possession of all his old silver. Queen Isabella was, however, the most famous Royalty who made no secret of the fact that she raised money from the Jews upon the security of the portraits of her ancestors, which hung on the walls at the palace Castile, her Parisian home. The Royal lady often declared how deeply she was indebted to her Royal forbears for coming to her rescue and helping her out of her financial predicaments.

A PRINCESS'S SEASIDE COLONY.

Many stories are told of the King and Queen of Italy's little daughter, Princess Iolanda, after whom one of the richest American millionaires has, through the influence of Sir Thomas Lipton, been granted permission to name his magnificent steam yacht, which is the latest thing in luxury afloat. It is not, however, generally known that the Queen of Italy, who is very anxious to train her daughters in the work of charity, some time ago gave her little girl a charming cottage which overlooks the sea at Santa Marinella, in Italy, and which is known as "The Princess Iolanda's Seaside Colony." Here thirty poor children—boys and girls—are being maintained and educated by her Majesty. The little children are popularly spoken of as the "Children of the Queen," and her Majesty not only takes a very real and motherly interest in them, but she makes her little daughters do the same. The Princess Iolanda every Christmas sends the colony a gift of her own needlework, which generally takes the form of some useful garments, or else some dolls which she has dressed for the children to play with.

ROYAL DIANA'S BOOK OF ADVENTURE.

The Queen of Portugal's sister, the lovely and adventurous Duchess d'Aosta, has in the press an English volume describing her recent big game hunting expedition in the Congo regions. The Duchess spent nearly a year in the wilds, accompanied only by a maid and a negro servant. She returned to Italy a few weeks ago with twenty big cases of trophies of the chase and many cinematograph pictures of wild beasts in their native haunts. Her book will be a revelation of womanly intrepidity, and will certainly create an enormous amount of interest in Royal circles. Most people have forgotten that at one time the Duchess d'Aosta stood a good chance of being the future Queen of England—if history had been written otherwise! In the days when she was considered the most beautiful Princess in Europe, King Edward's eldest son, the late Duke of Clarence, fell in love with her at first sight, and the resources of diplomacy were exhausted in the vain attempt to get round the vexed question of a difference of religion. A long correspondence on the subject between Queen Victoria and Pope Leo XIII. may be found at Windsor; while, to leave no stone unturned, the young Princess went herself to Rome to try the effect of personal persuasion at the Vatican. The Princess submitted to the inevitable like a dutiful daughter of the Church, but her Royal English lover was never the same again; and, when he died some years afterwards, the last word on his lips was her name.

THE OLDEST LORD-LIEUTENANT.

The Earl of Ducie, now that Lord Spencer is no more, becomes the oldest living lord-lieutenant, having served in that capacity for Gloucestershire since 1859. He is also the doyen of the Privy Councillors, joining their honoured ranks in 1859, thus serving under three sovereigns. It is curious to contemplate the fact that Lord Ducie was appointed lord-lieutenant by Palmerston, and to run over the list of Premiers who have come and gone since that remote time. The Ducie's trace their descent to Robert Ducie, one-time Sheriff of London, who was given a baronetcy in 1629, and who, two years after, was Lord Mayor of London. He was the favourite banker of King Charles I., to whom he had the honour of lending £80,000, which, it is sad to record, he had to wipe out as a bad debt, for he never got a penny of it. Nevertheless, he succeeded in leaving £400,000 to the son who followed him in the baronetcy. This son became Viscount Downe at the Coronation of Charles II., but, as he died without issue, his wealth went to a niece, who married a Moreton of Moreton, and whose son was the first Baron Ducie.

TOTWORTH COURT.

Lord Ducie spends most of his time at his beautiful Gloucestershire place, Totworth Court. It is a modern house, built by his father but stands in a great park, which contains an imposing Spanish chestnut tree with a trunk of twelve feet in diameter. It was considered a venerable tree in the days when Stephen, the usurper, was King of England.

PAPAL LEGATE IN LONDON.

The most imposing-looking ecclesiastic in the Roman Church Cardinal Vannutelli, who visited London on his way to the Eucharistic Congress in Canada, Cardinal Vannutelli is the tallest member of the Sacred College, and, appropriately enough, he stands extraordinarily high in the confidence of the Pope. His appearance as Papal Legate to the Eucharistic Congress in London a few years ago created a considerable sensation, owing to the fact that he was the first Papal Legate to set foot in England for three centuries and a half—since the stormy days of the Reformation.

HIS IMPOSING TITLES.

The Legate, who is in his seventy-fourth year, has an imposing crowd of titles, comprising Chancellor of the Treasury of the Congregation of Propaganda, Prefect of the Council, Archpriest of the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore, Bishop of Palestina, accredited Protector of Portugal at the Holy See, Cardinal Protector of the Carmelites, the Sulpicians, the Augustines of the Assumption, and other Orders and offices of responsibility in the diplomatic and ecclesiastical service of the Holy See. He is, of course a most learned man, indeed, he was only eighteen when he graduated a Doctor of Philosophy and Mathematics. It is related of the Cardinal that when he visited Armagh in 1905, the Protestants, in order to mark their disapproval of his presence, decorated their houses in orange and black, and were chagrined to discover the next morning that they had unwittingly sported the Papal colours.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

RIBBED VELVETEEN.

Apart from the plain velveteens, writes a London correspondent, there is a new example of the same material for coats and skirts which has a narrow rib running through it which is scarcely more than a line, while some figured velveteens will be used as well among the new schemes. These are, however, always rather to be avoided than otherwise, as they usually add several years to one's age, and look shabby at the first signs of wear. Like the tailor-made costumes of the summer, the coats designed for autumn wear will be fairly short, as fashion is tabooing the very long basqued coat except as a "greatcoat."

SNOWFLAKE TWEED.

A very notable revival this year will be the cloth which used to be known by the name of "snowflake tweed"—and which is rather loosely woven with irregular threads in a mixture of black and white, with the latter appearing occasionally in spots. This will provide some of the walking suits for the coming months, and for a young girl it represents a charming and becoming fabric. In not a few models there is a fulness and width lent to the skirts by means of the flat pleats which are invisible when the wearer is in repose, and only become obvious during movement, when they open out. This is a device for maintaining the straight lines of the new skirts, which neither flow out nor fall in, at the same time giving extra freedom to the wearer.

GREY SERGE COSTUME.

An extremely simple yet cleverly designed autumn costume is built of diagonal ribbed grey serge. This has a suggestion—but merely a suggestion—of the hobble skirt in its essential feature, viz., the spreading outwards at the knees, which this summer took the form of a band fastening the front and back of the skirt together. In this instance there was a tablier front to the dress, with a very fine piped edge. Just above the knees the tablier spread outwards in a decided curve which almost promised to develop into a band, but which instead at the sides met a long panel formed by an inverted box pleat, stitched together to the point where it emerged from the outspread part of the tablier. This gave width to the hem, and a very graceful movement to the skirt. The waist was neither high nor low, the material being carried up over the petersham band, and ending with a fine piping like that on the tablier. There was a small coat allied to the skirt, with sailor collar and narrow revers outlined with self-coloured soutache. While the sleeves were long and plain.

THE LAST FROCKS OF SUMMER.

All manner of pretty ideas are being caught at by the dressmakers for these last warm summer days. An example is a fine book-muslin gown with a wide pink stripe. The frock is made in Josephine style, with a small round bodice consisting of two or three bouillonnees of the muslin forming poufs about the width of the stripe, viz., an inch and a-half. The same was introduced round the foot of the short round skirt, which was about two yards wide. A tiny edging of white lace and a few black velvet buttons represented tho only trimmings added to these, while there was an empiecement and undersleeves of cream lace net.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

There is still a diffuse depression off the Madras Coast, and the weather continues disturbed in Kashmir. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar, Central India East, the East of the Central Provinces, the West Coast of the Peninsula, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Eastern Bengal and the South-East of Madras. A few falls have occurred in Bengal excluding Bihar, the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, the extreme West of the Central Provinces and the North Madras Coast.

The principal amounts are:—Mergui and Minbu, had one and a half inches; Tavoy, Moulmein, Tonngoo and Thyetmya, one; Chittagong, three; Dehra Dun, one; Malegaon and Bijapur, one and a half; Sholapur and Mangalore, one; Gulbarga, three; Calicut, two; and Trichinopoly, one.

Forecast.—An increase of the rainfall in the extreme north and a decrease in the west of the Peninsusa.

The Indian Ocean pressure has been normal at Mauritius, and the winds have been normal at Seychelles. At Zanzibar they have been variable in direction. The conditions usually accompany a slight weakening of the Bombay Current.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general. Cotton crop prospects improving. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Amraoti.—Showery. Cotton crop accounts les favourable.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants want fine weather. They are showing bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop making good progress. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop excellent. Food-grains doing well.

Jalgaon.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Break needed generally. Cotton crop excellent. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sometimes cloudy, but no rain. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy but want more rain.

Viramgam.—Rain much needed generally. Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop prospects improving. Cotton arrivals expected early. Cotton crop excellent.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Showery. Break needed geneally. Cotton plants want fine weather. They are slightly damaged by too much rain.

Sholapur.—Break needed generally. Field operations interrupted.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Heavy continuous rain. Cotton plants want fine weather.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	67·32	61·34	62·43	54·84
Monday, 26th Sept.	0·02	0·11	0·09	0·03
Total	67·34	61·45	62·52	54·92
Same date last year	86·37	89·92	94·31	67·91

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL
September 26.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg Total 1909.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·10	62·65	63·44	81·9

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 26th September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north and lightly clouded in the east Punjab. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the eastern half of the division. Humidity is slightly in excess. Temperature is normal except for an excess during night at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 0·11" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 0·22," Amraoti 0·46," Raipur 2.53" and Chanda 0·81" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·42", Mormugao 0·28" and Karwar 0·62." Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is about the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect during day at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has been reported; Malegaon records 1·55," Ahmednagar 0·36", Poona 0·26", Sholapur 1·16" Bijapur 1·35", Belgaum 0·75", Aurangabad 0·64" and Nizamabad 0·27". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess. Day temperature is generally below the average; night temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, on the West Coast and in Mysore. Weather is still somewhat disturbed in the Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

Nearly general rain is likely on the West Coast, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. Local showers are probable in south Central Provinces and south Gujarat. A few falls may occur in Kathiawar and the Madras Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 26th September was 29·798 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47½ it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Lord Rotherham, speaking at the Congress of Textile Institutes, said that the annual value of the production of the textile and allied trades in the United Kingdom was £340,000,000, and the number of employees in those trades was 1,200,000. The majority of the trades were suffering from the scarcity and dearness of raw material.

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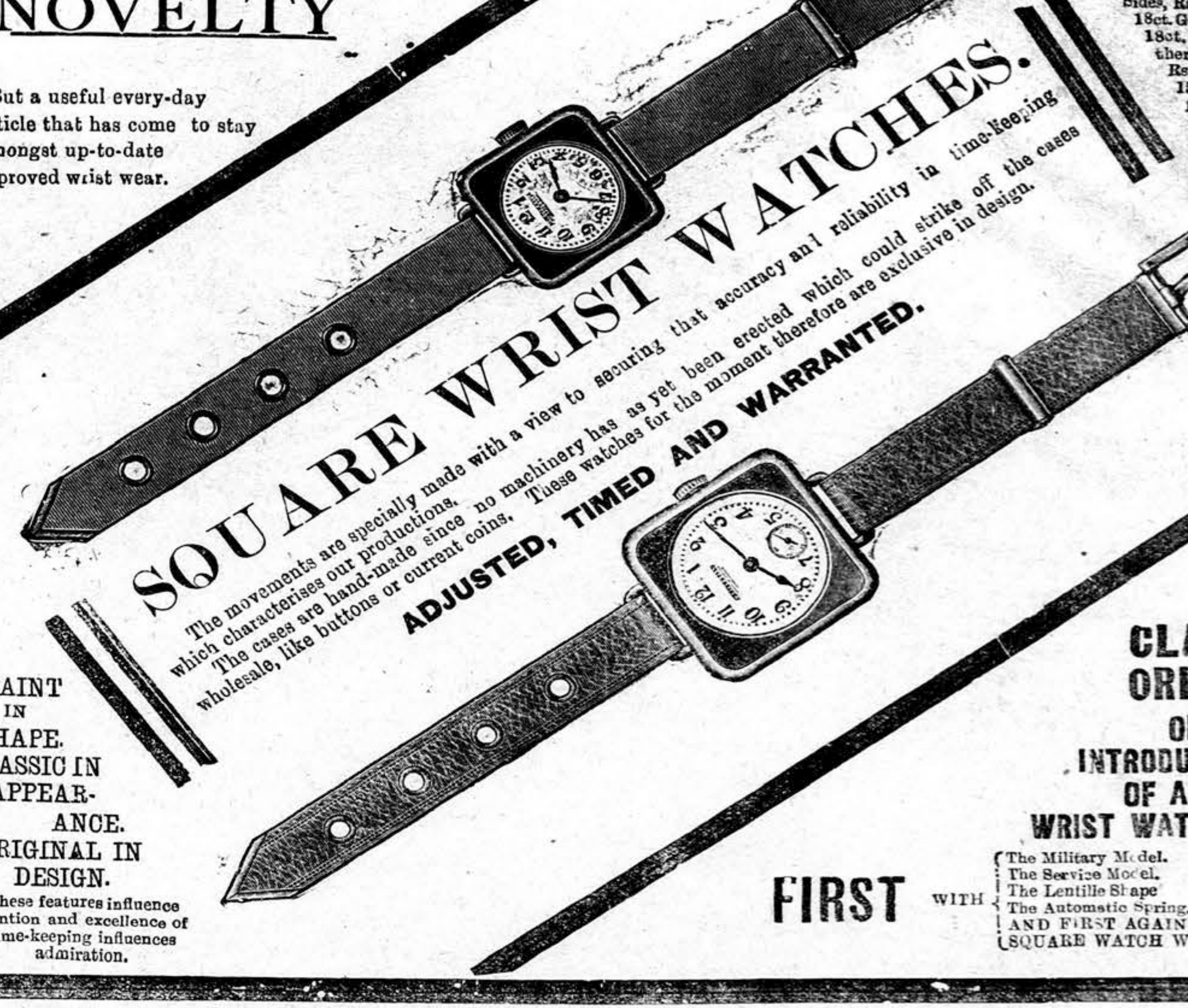

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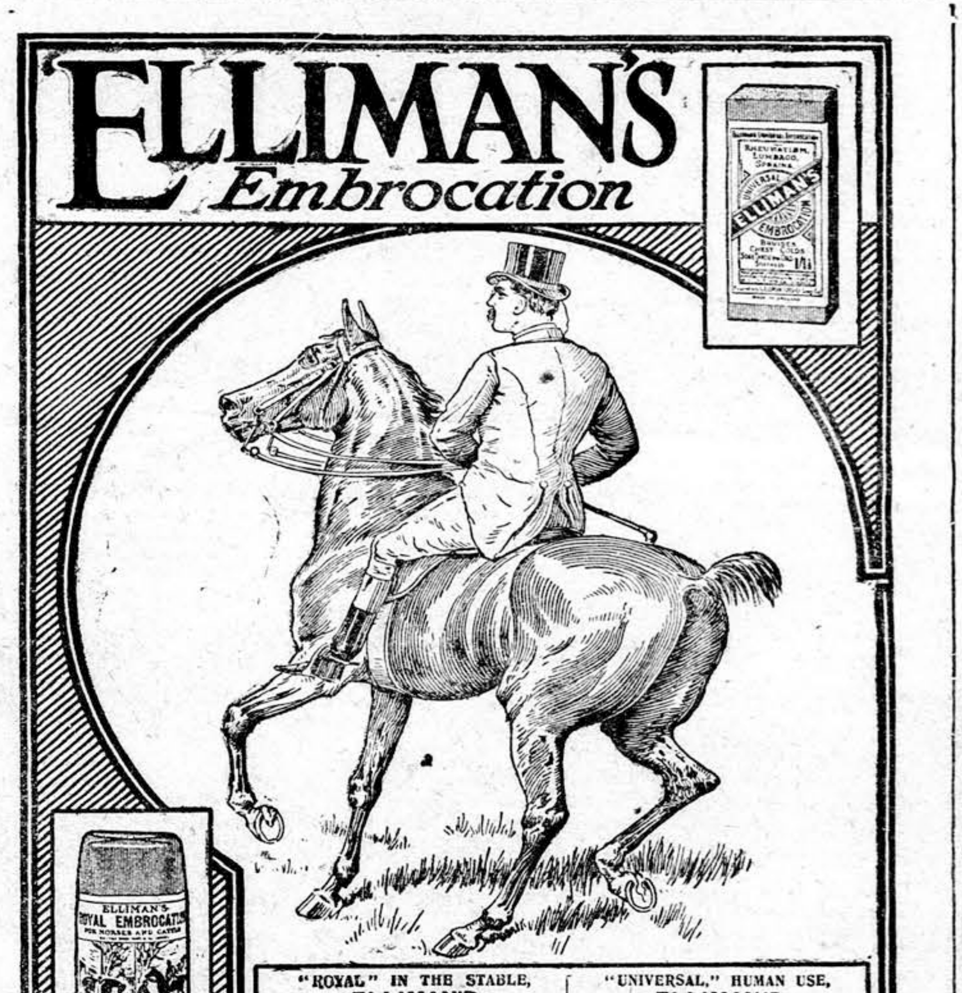

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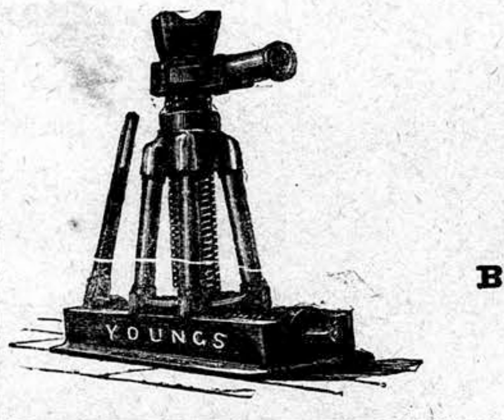

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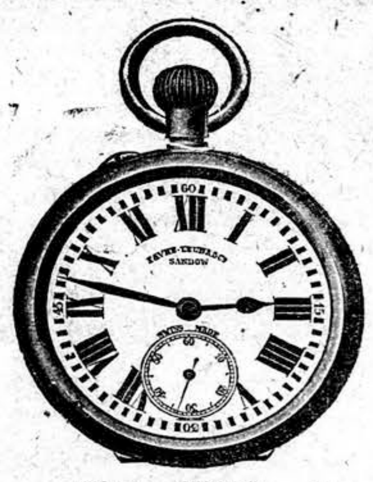

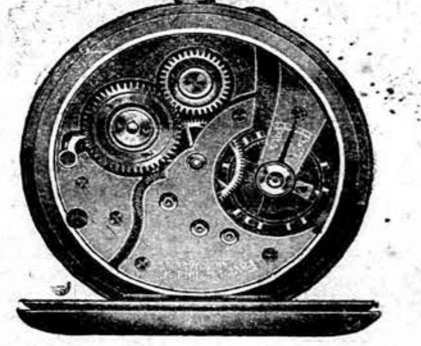

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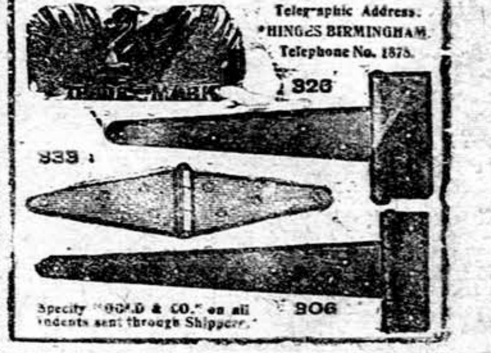

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette, Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 6? Fenchurch Street, London E. C.